# The Bombay Gazette

No. 12,028 New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1887.



LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.


## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

| Vessel. | Tons. | H. P. | Captain | To Sail. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *L CLYDE | 4121 | 800 | E. M. Edmond | 28th June |
| — NIZAM | 2735 | 500 | R. Haselwood | 5th July |
| L BENGAL | 4590 | 800 | W. B. Andrews | 12th " |
| M ROHILLA | 3560 | 700 | W. Barratt | 19th " |
| *L KAISAR-I-HIND | 3523 | 700 | E. G. Stead | 26th " |
| —SIAM | 3 81 | 500 | W. D. Worcester | 2nd Aug. |
| *L PARRAMATTA | 4579 | 900 | R. G. Murray | 9th " |
| M CATHAY | 2283 | 500 | E. Asdown | 16th " |
| *L CARTHAGE | 5043 | 1030 | G. R. Hector | 23rd " |
| —ASSAM | 3038 | 5.0 | W. A. Wheler | 30th " |

* The 2nd Saloon accommodation of these vessels has been rearranged and fitted with every comfort including 2 berthed cabins.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the other, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

| Vessel. | Tons. | H.P. | Captain. | On or about |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| KHEDIVE | 3950 | 600 | A. C. Loggin | 24th June. |
| PEKIN | 3900 | 600 | A. Symons | 8th July |
| PESHAWUR | 3900 | 600 | L. H. Moule | 22nd " |
| BRINDISI | 3512 | 550 | A. W. Adamson | 5th August |

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, June 7, 1887.

### NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 520, " 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

| Steamer. | Tons. H.P. | Bombay. | Genoa. |
|---|---|---|---|
| GIAVA | 4.000 600 | 20th June. | |
| SINGAPORE | 5,000 850 | 10th July. | 1st Sept. |
| MANILLA | 5,000 850 | 1st Aug. | 20 Sept. |
| R. RUBATTINO | 5,000 850 | 29th Aug. | 10th July. |

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey viâ Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Steamer. | Tons. | To sail |
|---|---|---|
| BORMIDA | 4.000 | 9th July. |

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 6, 1887.

### AUSTRO HUNGARIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

BI-MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

| Steamers. | Captains. | Tons. | H.P. | To sail from Bombay. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| TITANIA | S. Mersa | 4200 | 600 | 25th June. |
| BERENICE | C. Sbutega | 3500 | 550 | 7th July. |
| ORION | G. Mattiazzi | 3500 | 550 | 7th August. |

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR BRINDISI | Rs. 500 | Rs. 300 | Rs. 130 |

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR BRINDISI | Rs. 800 | Rs. 480 |

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

From this date through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th, and BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | H.P. | To sail. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ELEKTRA | P. Mersa | 4200 | 600 | 14th July. |

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 60, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June 14, 1887.

### CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO DUNKIRK DIRECT.

CLAN FORBES, 2,450 tons, Capt. J. Whyte, 27th June 1887.

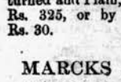
THIS Steamer has good Accommodation for a limited number of First Class Passengers, and passages are now available at Reduced Rates.

For further particulars apply to

FINLAY MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

7th June 1887

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.



H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s.s. AKOLA sails on SATURDAY, the 25th instant.

For freight and passage, apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents

Khoja Mohola, Mandvi.

### JAS. McCABE'S GOLD HUNTING WATCHES.

MANUFACTURED by some of his old experienced workmen whose services we have engaged. A few of these celebrated Watches, in Stout 18 carat Gold Cases, Engine-turned and Plain, are now obtainable for Cash Rs. 325, or by twelve monthly instalments Rs. 30.

MARCKS AND Co., Limited,

| POONA, East Street | BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road. |
|---|---|

AUTHORISED

### BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,

with number of Stand, &c.

*Complete and easy reference*

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.

*Cloth Limp Cover.*

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on FRIDAY, June 24th 1887, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on MONDAY, 27th June, (on arrival of Outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Gwadar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "AFRICA," 2,032 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 22nd June, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on MONDAY, the 11th July, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on MONDAY, 4th July, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, June 21, 1887. Agents.

### COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS. Through Bookings to London *at lowest rates*. Quotations and every information *re* Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels.

*Cook's Traveller's Gazette*, yearly Subscription Rs. 3, with the Howard Vincent Map of the World (Just published).

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, FORT.
CALCUTTA: 11 Old Court House Street.

N.B.—Send for Pamphlet of Conducted Tour to Australia leaving September 30.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### TREACHER'S MILK PUNCH

FOR COCK-TAILS AND PICK-ME-UPS.

Per doz. Rs. 25 Cash.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

### CHERRY-BRANDY.

MADE from selected Kent Morellas, is of its kind the finest Liqueur imported.

Cash Rs. 3 per bottle and Re. 1-12 per ½ bottle

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

### CANTERBURY ALE.

(JOHNSON & Co.'s CANTERBURY.)

THIS pleasant Bitter Beer has been imported by Treacher and Co., at the suggestion of a well-known Physician in Bombay, and is strongly recommended as one of the very best Beers in the Indian Market. It has the genuine bitter aromatic flavour of the Hop, does not contain an excess of alcohol, and possess in an eminent degree those refreshing, digestive and tonic properties which should characterize all Beers.

| | Cash Price. Rs. | As. |
|---|---|---|
| Bottles, per dozen, | 6 | 0 |
| Half-Bottles, " | 4 | 0 |

SOLE AGENTS:
TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

### BOMBAY CHUTNEY,

(NEW SEASON'S)

Prepared with the purest and finest ingredients at their Manufactory, Byculla, is indisputably the best condiment of its kind in India.

Per Bottle, Cash Re. 1.

TREACHER & Co. (Ld.)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

### BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,

ESPLANADE ROAD.

### GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

### CARIMBHOY JEEWAJEE,

GENERAL MERCHANT.

SUPPLIER OF PUBLIC WORKS, MUNICIPALITY AND RAILWAY REQUISITES.

CARPENTERS', ENGINEERING, & SMITHS' TOOLS

RULES—BOX, IVORY, AND STEEL.

TAPES—METALLIC, LINEN, AND STEEL.

LEVELS—WOOD, BRASS, AND IRON.

CHUBB'S PADS AND BOXES LOCKS

GARDEN IMPLEMENTS AND PUMPS.

HOLLOWARE AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

&c., &c., &c.,

DOOR-FIXTURES AND FASTENINGS, IN ALL VARIETIES.

10, LOHAR CHAWL, BOMBAY.

### THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:

### TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER

AT THE

FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,

BEING

A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,

WITH

Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.

Price, 1 Re. ; postage, 1 Anna

*Bombay Gazette Office*, Rampart-row.

### SOUND CLARETS.

| CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as. | Pints. Rs. as. | | CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as. | Pints. Rs. as. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10 12 | 6 0 | ST. JULIEN MEDOC | 10 12 | 6 0 |
| | | This popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other brand. It is the pure product of the grape, neither "medicated" nor "doctored." | | |
| 10 12 | 6 0 | BORDEAUX | 10 12 | 6 0 |
| | | A favourite Wine from the District of Bordeaux. | | |
| 13 8 | 7 8 | PETIT MEDOC | 13 8 | 7 8 |
| | | Possesses good body with pleasing flavour. | | |
| 17 0 | 10 0 | SUPERIOR MEDOC | 17 0 | 10 0 |
| | | Full-bodied, of high character and flavour. | | |
| 22 0 | 12 0 | CHATEAU LAGRANGE | 22 0 | 12 0 |
| | | Soft, delicate, full and fine flavour. | | |
| 27 0 | 15 0 | CHATEAU LAROSE | 27 0 | 15 0 |
| | | Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet. | | |
| 34 0 | 18 0 | CHATEAU MARGAUX | 34 0 | 18 0 |
| | | Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet. | | |

### CLARET IN WOOD

We would draw attention to the following:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| BORDEAUX | Per hogshead Rs. | 190 |
| ST. JULIEN MEDOC | " " | 190 |
| PETIT MEDOC | " " | 220 |
| SUPERIOR MEDOC | " " | 280 |

### TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

WINE MERCHANTS.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

### KEMP AND CO.'S EFFERVESCENT SUMMER SALINE.

THIS cooling, refreshing and most invigorating Saline relieves Headache and Sickness, allays Febrile Symptoms, and affords immediate relief in all simple Derangements of the Stomach. It furnishes to the Blood and System generally, in an agreeable form, those natural Saline elements which are of vital importance, and positively essential to a healthy and vigorous condition.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-4 Per Dozen, Rs. 12.

KEMP AND CO., LD., BOMBAY.

### GENTLEMEN'S SUITS.

"SUPERIOR FIT & FINISH."

"SUMMER DESIGNS FOR 87."

DRESS SUITS, Rs. 85 TO 150
VISITING SUITS, Rs. 66 TO 96
LOUNGE SUITS, Rs. 36 TO 65

Immense Choice in all Textures.

HOAR & CO., TAILORS, BOMBAY.

### MRS. LAKE,

SATEEN DRESSES.
Rs. 25, Rs. 30, Rs. 40 and upwards.

ZEPHYR DRESSES.
Rs. 25, Rs. 30, Rs. 40 and upwards.

FANCY FIGURED MUSLINS.
Rs. 40, Rs. 50, Rs. 60 and upwards.

INDIAN MUSLINS.
Rs. 40, Rs. 50, Rs. 60 and upwards.

CASHMERE DRESSES.
Rs. 45, Rs. 50, Rs. 60 and upwards.

SILK AND SATIN DRESSES.
Rs. 65, Rs. 80, Rs. 100 and upwards.

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP.

MRS. LAKE. MAISON DE MODES

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

### GELLÉ FRÈRES PERFUMES

Per Bottle ..... Rs. 2
" Case of Six " 10

Ess. Bouquet, Frangipani, Opoponax, Wood Violet, Moss Rose, Rondeletia.

KEMP & COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY.

### BLANDY'S PURE MADEIRAS.

MADEIRAS are fast regaining their old time popularity ! !
MADEIRAS being rich in fruit salts are known to be most digestible Wines ! !
MADEIRAS are recommended by the Faculty for therapeutic purposes ! !

BLANDY'S MADEIRAS:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| "VERY SUPERIOR." | "EAST INDIA." | "VERY DRY OLD SERCIAL." |
| "PALE DRY." | "LONDON PARTICULAR." | "GRAND OLD CAMA DE LOBOS." |
| "SPECIALLY SELECTED." | "RICH OLD BOAL." | |

SAMPLE BOTTLES FORWARDED ON RECEIPT OF P.O.O.

Full particulars, Prices, and Terms from

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO., Military Square, BOMBAY,

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

### IVORY BILLIARD POOL & PYRAMID BALLS,

THE MONSOON being now almost due we recommend BILLIARD PLAYERS to provide themselves with IVORY BALLS.

The Monsoon is the only time during which it is safe to lay in a stock of these Goods without fear of their cracking, and as we have a large quantity of Seasoned and well selected BALLS in STOCK we can supply at the shortest Notice.

We have in our employ a practical EUROPEAN IVORY TURNER, and we guarantee all Balls sent out by us to be superior to any imported ones, especially as every Ball is carefully tested before it leaves our Factory.

PRICES ON APPLICATION TO

JOHN ROBERTS & CO.,

PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS, IVORY TURNERS, AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE SUPPLIERS.

18, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

### EDINA WHISKY.

OLD, MELLOW, AND FINE FLAVOURED, Per Dozen, Rs. 25-8. KEMP AND CO., LD.

### MARCKS' "CAMP" OR "SHIKAREE" TIME-PIECE.

NEATLY FINISHED, ACCURATE, DURABLE and best value for the money.

Rs. 30. AND Rs. 35.

TO meet the requirements of several applicants for a cheap, well-finished Time-piece for Camp use, we have now manufactured a sound reliable Time-keeper in two sizes, and confidently recommend it to the public.

Brightly polished Nickel Case, with ring to hang against the tent pole or wall, all enclosed in a strong Case, with Strap.....3½ in. Rs. 30
Ditto ditto .....5 in. " 35

BOLD DIAL AND HANDS—GOES IN ANY POSITION.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

### FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft Spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 24; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

### CAUTION!

HOLTA TEA COMPANY, LIMITED.

KANGRA VALLEY.

IT having come to the notice of the above Company that certain Native Tradesmen for their own ends and benefit have endeavoured to prejudice the above well known mark, the Holta Tea Company, Ld., desire to make it publicly known that for the last 8 years their Teas have always fetched both the highest individual prices and the highest average prices of all Kangra Valley and Kumaon Teas sold at Calcutta Auctions, where alone the true values of Indian Teas are tested and fixed. Further that the Holta Teas are the only Kangra valley Teas amongst exhibits from nearly every Plantation in the district, THAT WERE AWARDED THE GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE AT THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION by a Jury of professional Tea Brokers and Tea Experts, and that such an award by competent judges is the highest evidence of their true excellence, whereas awards at Colonial and Continental Exhibition (of which also the Company possesses a number) are technically worth but little since competent judges cannot be obtained except in London and Calcutta.

THE HOLTA TEA COMPANY, LIMITED.
Are represented in Bombay by their Sole Agents,

PHILLIPS & CO., LIMITED.

FOR WHOM THE CHOICEST SPRING CROP TEAS ARE SPECIALLY SELECTED and packed in hermetically sealed pure lead packets (each containing 1 lb. nett) at the Plantation Factory. Free 4lb. samples of these can be obtained by any gentleman or lady on application, and prices given.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., ARE THE ONLY FIRM SELLING PURE AND UNADULTERATED HOLTA TEAS OF THE SPRING CROP OF 1887, and the Holta Tea Company guarantee that their Teas now for sale in Bombay are absolutely the BEST DRINKING TEAS obtainable in that city or anywhere in India, whether judged by the standard of the professional Tea Expert, or by that of the ordinary consumer. The reality of this statement can easily be tested by an application for a free sample to

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, Ld.,
NEW ORIENTAL BANK BUILDINGS, BOMBAY,

### CHAMPAGNE.

JEAN SIBADEY'S "CARTE BLANCHE."

A Light Wine of good quality, and very moderately priced.

Per dozen quarts.....Rs. 33 0 Cash, Rs. 36 0 Credit,
Per 2 dozen pints..... " 36 0 " " 39 0 "

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

### SEASON 1887-1888.

FRENCH CAMBRIC SHIRTINGS

OXFORD SHIRTINGS.

WE have a splendid selection of the above fashionable Shirtings of BEST FRENCH MANUFACTURE. Very neat and new designs

Made to measure. Rs. 33 for ½ doz.

Also a large assortment of BEST SCOTCH OXFORD SHIRTINGS, all the new stripes and checks. This material is eminently suitable for, Monsoon Wear.

Made to measure. Rs. 36 for ½ doz.

We Guarantee Perfect Fit and Workmanship. Patterns and Self-measurement Forms Post free on application.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,
SHIRTMAKERS AND HOSIERS,
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

### WHISKY.

SCOTCH.

| | Per dozen. Rs. | As. |
|---|---|---|
| CARLTON, 11 years old, Really the finest imported | Rs. 41 | 0 |
| Do. 5 years old, grand Whisky | " 37 | 0 |
| GRAND OLD HIGHLAND | " 37 | 0 |
| NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S, in square bottles | " 28 | 8 |
| "SPECIAL RESERVE" Glenlivet | " 26 | 8 |
| FINEST HIGHLAND MALT, Patented bottles | " 26 | 0 |
| OLD VATTED GLENLIVET | " 24 | 4 |

IRISH.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| D. W. D., three Shamrocks | Rs. 29 | 8 |
| Do. one Shamrock | " 27 | 4 |
| FINE OLD, our own blend | " 26 | 0 |

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

*SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES AND CLUBS.*

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AS A JUBILEE SUPPLEMENT
TO THE "RAST GOFTAR"
HAS BEEN ISSUED
ON JUBILEE DAY, 21ST JUNE 1887,
AN ILLUSTRATED AND ILLUMINATED WORK,
ENTITLED :

**MAHRANINU YASH-VARNAN**

*("Narrative of the Queen-Empress' Glory")*

BEING A SKETCH, IN GUJARATI,
OF THE GOODNESS AND GREATNESS
OF HER MAJESTY
THE QUEEN-EMPRESS
(WITH 48 ILLUSTRATIONS)

Presented *gratis* to the subscribers of

*The Rast Goftar and Satya Prakash,*

CONTENTS.


| Chap. | | Page. |
|---|---|---|
| " | I.—The Hand of Providence | 1 |
| " | II.—Birth and Parentage | 3 |
| " | III.—"Little Drina." | 5 |
| " | IV.—"I will be Good." | 9 |
| " | V.—"Pray for me." | 13 |
| " | VI.—"How hard to believe I am the Queen of England." | 18 |
| " | VII.—"Nearly five hours in being finished as a Queen." | 23 |
| " | VIII.—The Cousins | 28 |
| " | IX.—The Royal Wedding | 31 |
| " | X.—The Queen as a Wife | 37 |
| " | XI.—The Queen as a Mother | 43 |
| " | XII.—The Queen as a Monarch | 52 |
| " | XIII.—The Queen as a Widow | 59 |


LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

The Queen at the age of 10.
The Duke of Kent.
The Duchess of Kent.
Old Palace at Kensington.
The Queen at the age of 18.
Osborne—Isle of Wight.
The Queen in 1836.
The Queen's first Council.
London—Windsor Castle.
The Tower and Gate—Windsor Castle.
A Royal Ball.
The Queen in Military Uniform.
Westminster Abbey.
The Queen on Coronation Day.
Children's Fete at Cambridge on Coronation Day.
Gate of the Hyde Park, Wellington's House and Equestrian Statue.
Prince Albert.
The Duke of Wellington.
Sir Robert Peel.
The Royal Marriage at St. James's Chapel.
Returning from Church.
The Princess Royal aged 19 months and the Prince of Wales aged 5 months.
The Queen and Prince Consort at the Palace Organ before Mendelssohn.
The Queen with her Children in their School-room.
The Prince of Wales on his first Birthday.
The New Houses of Parliament, 1842.
The Palace of Balmoral.
The Queen and the Prince of Wales.
The Prince of Wales at the age of 6.
The Queen and Prince Arthur.
The Duke of Connaught.
Palace Frederick William of Prussia.
The Prince and Princess of Wales on their Marriage day.
The Queen in her Coronation Robes.
Czar Nicholas of Russia.
Sultan Medjed of Turkey.
The Royal Exchange—London.
Runjeet Singh and his Queen.
Fountains at the Crystal Palace.
Louis Napoleon.
Louis Napoleon received at Windsor.
Lord Palmerston.
Old East India House, London.
The Widowed Empress.
The Great Exhibition, 1862.
Prince Theodore of Abyssinia.
The Queen at Buckingham Palace.
Ex-King Theebaw.

GRAND OPENING
OF THE
AMERICAN MONARCHS
OF THE
WHEELS,
MALTBY AND AGENTON,
AT THE
NEW AND ELEGANT
NOVELTY THEATRE,
THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, 23RD, 24th and 25th June.
OPENING NIGHT, THURSDAY, 23RD.
THE GREATEST NOVELTY OF THE 19TH CENTURY.
CYCLING & SKATING !
CYCLING & SKATING !
THE GREATEST PERFORMANCE
THAT EVER VISITED INDIA.
FOR THREE NIGHTS ONLY.

Don't lose this only opportunity of witnessing the greatest feats of Balancing ever displayed to the Public.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Boxes to hold 4 .....Rs. 12 | Pit Stalls ..... Rs. 2
Orchestra Stalls..... " 3 | Upper Circle .....Re. 1
Dress Circle ..... " 2 | Pit.....As. 8

Seats Reserved at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.
Doors open at 8-30, to commence at 9 p.m.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and other insurable property in Bombay and Mofussil at current rates, by

BENN ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
ESTABLISHED 1803.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP.....£ 300,000
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS over.....£1,580,000

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandize in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,348,407, 9s. 2d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CHUMS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1873.....£300,000
" 1885.....£985,156

LIFE BRANCH.
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or at death, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per Cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,058,79

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1863 | £1,579,078 3 9 | 1878 | £4,049,15 14 1 |
| 1878 | £2,045,503 1 2 | 1885 | £3,818,407 9 2 |

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum-street.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
" " " Overland Summary,
" " " Weekly Budget,
" " " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay

and for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co Branch Establishment East street, Poona.

SAMUEL FITZE & Co.,
East India Merchants and Commission Agents,
70 and 71, Bishopsgate Street, Within
London, E.C.

FOR SALE.
HIGH-CLASSED PURE NILGIRI TEAS.

| | Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| Flowery or Orange Pekoe .....per lb. | 1 0 |
| Mixed Teas ..... " | 0 12 |
| Pekoe Souchong..... " | 0 10 |
| Gunpowder ..... " | 0 10 |
| Souchong ..... " | |

In 4, 2, and 5 lb. lead packets and in 8 lb. chests. Apply to the MANAGER, "Glen Morven" Estate, Cotacamund.

## NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Any persons having claims against, or being indebted to, the estate of the late Captain WILLIAM WALTON ROBINSON, Royal Engineers, who died at Aden on the 7th June 1887, are requested to forward their claims, or pay amounts due, to the undersigned before 13th July 1887, after which date no claims will be entertained.

A. B. STOPFORD,
Major, Royal Artillery,
President, Committee of Adjustment.
Aden, 13th June 1887.

THE Undersigned beg to inform their numerous patrons and the public, that their TAILORING BRANCH of business in the Fort will be DISCONTINUED from the 1st May 1887, and their Business House will be REMOVED to the address given hereunder, where all orders for wholesale and retail will be executed with their usual promptitude. Please note the address.

Y. A. LACKA & Co.,
Travelling Kit Warehouse,
Chuckla Street, near Jackeria Musjid, Bombay.

WANTED, immediately, an ASSISTANT CONSERVATOR, for the Port of BOMBAY. Applicants should hold a Master's Certificate and good testimonials and should not exceed 35 years of age. Salary commencing at Rupees 250 per mensem. Apply to Port Officer, Bombay.

MAURICE BEAN, Capt., I. M.
Acting Port Officer.

PATRONISED BY GOVERNMENT
INDIAN BLUE BLACK INK prepared by HAKIM ABDOOL KARIM, Manufactured on a new principle, the acknowledged superiority of which has gained the approval after a careful Analysis of the Government; and which has for its surpassing merit been introduced in all the Government Offices as well as in the G. I. P and B. B. and C. I. Railway Companies, Mills, &c. It possesses every quality requisite to produce a good writing liquid. A trial is urgently solicited, when it will unquestionably be found a most efficient preparation.

Large size Bottles per dozen .....Rs. 6
Small " " .....Rs. 3-8
Retail Large size per Bottle .....Annas 9
" Small " " " .....Annas 5
To be had at No. 113, Kolsa Molla, Pydhouni, Bombay.

PATRONISED BY CLUBS, MESSES AND HOTELS.
ESSENCE OF CHILLY.

Specially prepared by S. F. WYEDD,
28, ELPHINSTONE STREET, KARACHI.

FOR SOUPS, BEEFSTEAKS, MUTTON-CHOPS, &c., a strong and superior preparation, very convenient and economical, palatable like Sauce, its primitive taste and qualities being fully preserved. Equally useful in the Kitchen as well as on the table.

A Boon in travelling and camp life
A Trial will satisfy any epicure.

PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED AT THE PARIS AND VIENNA EXHIBITIONS.

SOLD AT THE BYCULLA CO-OPERATIVE STORES, BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that MESSRS. HUSSONBHOY VISRAM and FAZALBHOY VISRAM, of Bombay, Merchants, have contracted FOR SALE to the City of Bombay Manufacturing Company, Limited, of the undermentioned property. All persons therefore having any right, title or interest to or in the same by way of gift, sale, mortgage, inheritance or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known to the undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof at their office, No. 7, Rampart Row, Fort otherwise the contract will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece of vacant land (forming portion of a larger piece of land of the Vendors) and admeasuring 4,000 square yards or thereabouts, situate at and on the east side of the Chinchpoogly Road, in Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 16583, New Survey No. 1-3677, and bounded on the east by the property of the said City of Bombay Manufacturing Company, Limited, on the west by the said Chinchpoogly Road, on the north by the new Albert Road, and on the south by a vacant piece of land belonging to the Vendors.—Dated this 18th day of June, 1887.

ARDESIR, HORMUSJI & DINSHAW,
Purchaser's Attornies.

THE RUKHMABAI DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

HAVING for its objects—(*a*) the protection of Rukhmabai against the injustice and hardship which would be involved in her being imprisoned in execution of a decree pronounced by the High Court of Bombay in a suit brought against her by her husband for the restitution of conjugal rights, the case being one in which those "rights" as a matter of fact have never yet been exercised.

And (*b*) The removal of the anomaly involved in punishing disobedience to a decree based on Hindoo Matrimonial law by the penalty of imprisonment,—it being a penalty which is entirely unknown to that law and is created by a British rule of Civil Procedure.

Subscriptions are urgently solicited for the objects set orth above and may be sent to the Undersigned or direct to the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Rukhmabai Defence Fund.

JOHN FLEMING.
M. M. BHOWNAGGREE.
Hon. Secretaries.

3, Church Gate Street, Fort.

GERMAN LLOYD
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Ld.
CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co. STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments. The Fisheries, Healtheries, Inventories Colinderies, Post Offices, Lloyds, Board of Works, &c.

HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. No fuel but kerosine oil. No Engineer. Can be seen at the *BombayGazette*. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE !

MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, n Perfect Condition
ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, now.

F. FISCHER & Co.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(Gramme and Jablochkoff Patents)
AUSTRALASIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT POWER AND STORAGE COMPANY, Ld.
(Edison and Swan's Patents)
SPIECKER AND CO. ELECTRIC LIGHT CO., Ld.

THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe.

PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.

F. FISCHER AND CO.
Agents for India.

TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS.
The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY !!
INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE
(FELTEN & GUILLEAUME'S)

FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephones Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations, As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.

STOCKS ON HAND.

F. FISCHER & Co,
Agents.

CIE DES CRISTALLERIES DE
BACCARAT.

THE Depot of this world-famed Company's Glass and Crystal Ware is now opened, and the Public is invited to visit an exhibition of CRYSTAL CHANDELIERS, TABLE AND ORNAMENTAL WARE, VASES, &C., ART PORCELAINS, REAL AND ZINC ARTISTIC BRONZE WARE, MIRRORS, &C., such as has never been seen in India.

ORDERS FROM DEALERS REGISTERED FREE OF COMMISSION, AT FABRIK PRICES.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.
Depot, New Buildings, Meadows Street.

PILSENER BEER—UNSURPASSED QUALITY.
Special price to introduce it largely.

QUARTS..... Rs. 4-8 per doz.
PINTS..... " 2-12 "
In quantities of not less than 1 case.

F. FISCHER & CO.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION
AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
*With coloured and other Illustrations.*
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,
AND
*BOMBAY GAZETTE* OFFICE BOMBAY.

Copies can be had at the
*Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart-row.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

OCTOBER BREW.—YOUNGER & SON'S celebrated INDIA PALE ALE, in Hhds. full to bung. Rs. 60.

Special Rates for quantities, Messes and Contracts.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.

PERRIER JOUET'S
"B" BRAND
CHAMPAGNE.
IN MAGNUMS, QUARTS AND PINTS.
APPLY TO
LYON & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY PRESIDNCY.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE

| | Per 1 doz. starts. | Per doz. pints. |
|---|---|---|
| Ernest Irroy s Carte d'Or.....Rs. | 55 0 | Rs 60 0 |
| Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry..... " | 52 8 | " 56 0 |
| Heidsick's Dry Monopole..... " | 55 0 | " 60 0 |

From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AY-HS-CHAMPAGNE.

Goldlack, extra.....Rs. 0 0 " 47 0

STILL HOCKS.

From G. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.
SUPPLIERS TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Laubenheimer.....Rs. | 16 0 | Rs. 18 0 |
| Deidesheimer " | 16 0 | " 19 0 |
| Geisenheimer " | 17 0 | " ... |
| Leibfrauenmilch " | 21 0 | " 24 0 |
| Steinwein " | 21 0 | " ... |
| Hochheimer Berg " | 25 0 | " 28 0 |
| Rudesheimer " | 25 0 | " 28 0 |
| Marcobrunner " | 28 | " 31 0 |

FRENCH WHITE WINES.
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sauterno.....Rs. | 20 0 | " ... |

PORT WINES.
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Good Old Red Port.....Rs. | 19 0 | ... |
| Fine " " " | 22 0 | ... |
| Very fine " " " | 27 0 | ... |
| Most particular Preserved Old Port. " | 36 0 | ... |

CLARETS.
From Messrs. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chateau de Franda.....Rs. | 13 0 | Rs. 15 0 | |
| St. Julien Medoc..... " | 14 0 | " ... | |
| Les Canons..... " | 16 0 | " 18 0 | |
| Chateau Grand Lebran..... " | 18 0 | " ... | |
| Chateau Leoville..... " | 19 0 | " ... | |
| Chateau Le Hoo St. Estephe..... " | 21 0 | " ... | |
| Chateau Ladite..... " | 23 0 | " ... | |
| Chateau Mauvesin..... " | 27 0 | " ... | |

From MURNEN & FILS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Haut Canon.....Rs. | 15 0 | " ... |
| Margaux Medoc..... " | 17 0 | " ... |
| Chateau Larose..... " | 28 0 | " ... |

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Llatrac Medoc.....Rs. | 12 0 | Rs. 2 0 | |
| Cru de Barreyre..... " | 16 0 | " ... | |

From J. ROMMER & SOHN, WIEN.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hungarian Claret..... " | 17 0 | ... |
| Chateau Roomer..... " | 16 0 | ... |

From FRANZSCARVARY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Carlowitzer.....Rs. | 12 0 | " 14 0 | |

From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| St. Julien, Star Label ".....Rs. | 12 0 | Rs. 14 0 | |
| " Red Bar..... " | 12 0 | " 14 0 | |
| Chateau Larose..... " | 20 0 | " 22 0 | |

BRANDY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy.....Rs. | 21 0 | |
| Cognac, Fine Champagne { Munster- Red Barr..... " | 25 0 | |
| Cognac, Gold labels, Gold capsules.. " | 27 0 | |
| Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules " | 30 0 | |
| Vieux Cognac fine Champagne..... " | 35 0 | |
| Charles Lorvoire very old Brandy..... " | 37 0 | |

BURGUNDY.
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Volnay.....Rs. | 21 0 | |
| Chamberlin..... " | 23 0 | |

WHISKY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Thistle Blend Whisky **.....Rs. | 25 0 | |
| " " " * ..... " | 23 0 | |
| Ben Cruachan's Blend * ..... " | 21 0 | |

BEER.

| | Per dos. qts | Per dos. pts. |
|---|---|---|
| Bavarian Export Beer.....Rs. | 6 0 | Rs. 3 8 |
| Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles..... " | 5 4 | " ... |
| Antons Dreher's Vienna Beer..... " | 6 0 | " 3 0 |
| Marburg's Pilsener Beer..... " | 5 4 | " 3 4 |
| Grimm's " " ..... " | 5 0 | " ... |

ITALIAN WINES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Vino Barola.....Rs. | 16 0 | ... |
| Vino Harbora..... " | 15 0 | ... |
| Vino Grignolino..... " | 15 0 | ... |

SUNDRIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Italian Vermouth (Torino).....Rs. | 16 0 | ... |
| " Finest..... " | 18 0 | ... |
| Vin Macasque a case of 24 Bottles " | 40 0 | ... |
| Finest Kummel..... " | 30 0 | ... |
| Gin—Boord and Son s Old Tom..... " | 15 0 | ... |
| Chartreuse, Yellow..... " | 63 0 | ... |
| Swiss Cheese in tins from lbs. 19 to 28. Rs. | 0 11 | per lb. |
| Best Swiss Honey n tins of 2 lbs. ..... " | 2 4 | per tin. |

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

| | Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| Danish Butter, finest.....per 1 lb. tin | 1 4 |
| Italian Butter, finest, extra quality.. 1 lb. tin at | 0 9 |
| do. | 1 0 |
| 2 do. | 1 12 |

FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

| | Per Large Tin. | Per Small Tin. |
|---|---|---|
| Asparagus.....Rs. | 1 8 | Rs. 1 8 |
| Asparagus, middle size " | 2 0 | " ... |
| Celery " | ... | " 0 10 |
| French Beans " | ... | " 0 10 |
| Young Cut Beans " | ... | " 0 10 |
| Young Peas I " | ... | " 0 12 |
| II " | ... | " 0 10 |
| Peas for Soup " | ... | " 0 12 |
| Young Carrots " | ... | " 0 10 |
| Spinage in Water " | ... | " 0 10 |
| Small Sausages " | ... | " 1 8 |
| Smoked Sausages " | ... | " 1 8 |

TERMS—
Net cash, no discount.
No order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, &c. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.
Quotation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts, after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row.

Bombay, June 9, 1887.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY
ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot nnas

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet, will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the *Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

# CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S COGNACS,

SHIPPED in five qualities, each older and more mature than the generality of Brandies shipped to India.

Four stars..Rs. 41-0. Three stars..Rs. 36-0.
Two stars... " 33-0. One star ... " 30-0.

Monogram Rs. 27-0.

A parcel of sample bottles forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order.
The Brandies are supplied in Wood and in Jars containing two and four gallons.

# SOUTH-WEST MONSOON.

# THORPE AND CO.

HAVE the Pleasure to announce the arrival of their WATERPROOF CLOTHING, made SPECIALLY for INDIA, sewn throughout, and the SEAMS WATERPROOFED so that they cannot possibly come apart.

FOR MOFUSSIL ORDERS SEND HEIGHT AND SIZE ROUND CHEST.

| | Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| Drab Vulcanized Cambric Coats, light and durable, all sizes ...each | 9 8 |
| Drab Vulcanized Cambric Inverness Capes, very light, all sizes ...each | 16 8 |
| Cap to match the above ...Rs. 3 8 \| Leggings ...per pair | 4 8 |
| Drab Steam Vulcanized Coats, stout and strong, will withstand the heaviest rains, a splendid Garment for Ship Captains, Pilots, &c : ...each | 30 0 |
| Cap to match ...Rs. 6 0 \| Leggings ...per pair | 10 8 |
| Dark Brown Cashmere Coats, the Waterproof between two cloths, and cannot possibly stick or melt when rolled up roughly, a special article ...each | 28 0 |
| Inverness Capes, as above ...each | 35 0 |
| Leggings to match ... | 10 8 |
| Double Dark Blue Twilled Paramatta "Regimental Capes," the best quality made, will never stick, "all sizes" ...each | 45 0 |
| Grey and Navy Serge Coats, Waterproof between two cloths, a special article, well ventilated, will last for years ...40 to | 45 0 |
| Ladies' Waterproofs, very light and durable, "Kate Hardcastle," "Mira," "Princess Ida," "Batternburg," etc., latest shapes and materials. each 25 to | 35 0 |
| Tan Canvass Waterproof Leggings, for Lacing ...pair | 6 8 |
| Waterproof, Tan Canvass Hold-alls, for Travellers ...from | 18 8 |
| Stout Waterproof Ground Sheets, fitted with Brass Eyelets, 84 by 48 | ... 15 8 |
| 60-in. Drab Twill Sheeting, Waterproofing between two cloths ..per yard | 5 8 |
| Oriental Driving Aprons, lined plaid | ... 18 8 |
| Vulcanized Travelling Baths, very portable ...each | 18 8 |
| Vulcanized Hand Basins ...each 7 8 to | 8 8 |

# THORPE & Co.,

TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

[*TWELFTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.*]

# MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY

AND

# BOMBAY DIRECTORY

FOR

# 1887.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; WITH POSTAGE Rs. 5-4. ENGLISH PRICE—Ten Shillings.

The GUIDE and DIRECTORY for the year 1887 has been carefully revised and corrected up to date. The information contained in this Guide is compressed so as to bring it within the limits of a handy volume. It is however sufficiently full and comprehensive for all practical purposes; nothing being omitted that would be likely to be of use either to the passing traveller or the permanent resident.

Great pains have been taken to ensure accuracy of the names and addresses given in the Directory.

AGENTS IN LONDON:

Messrs. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill E. C. | Mr. P. S. King, Canada Building, King Whitehall. St.,
Messrs. TRUBNER & Co., Ludgate Hill, City. | Messrs. W. H. SMITH and Co., Strand.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 30 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 20. The Horse shoeing, Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

LUNCHEON BASKETS.

No. 0 Fitted for three .....Rs. 28 0
No. 2 " two " ..... " 12 0
No. 3 " one..... " 12 0

"THE SHIKARI."
FITTED TIFFIN BASKET.
22 in. by 14 in. by 9½ in.
Rs. 40 each.

TRAVELLING BATH TUBS.
Fitted with Wicker Basket, Stout Leather Strap and Buckle, and Patent Lock. Light, Strong and Durable.

27 in. long .....Rs. 24 each.
30 " ..... " 27 "
33 " ..... " 30 "

GALVANIZED IRON BATH TUBS.
With Swivel Handles, Strong and Serviceable.
42in. by 30in. by 15in. Rs. 15 | 30in. by 24in. by 12½. Rs. 10
36 " by 27 " by 14 " " 12 | 27 " by 21 " by 12 " " 8

THE "PILGRIM" TABLE.
27 in. by 19 in.
Best Steel Tops, Grained Oak, very Handsome.
These Tables possess the great advantage of folding without taking to pieces, the legs working in slides, so that by raising the top, the Table falls flat.
Rs. 14 each.

THE PATENT "LIVINGSTONE" WASHSTAND.
Grained Oak, similar to above.
The Stand is made with a screw joint in the centre, and when required to be packed, the joint is unscrewed and the top part of frame dropped over the bottom part—complete with Toilet Can, Pail, Soap Dish, Towel Rail and Enamelled Basin.
Rs. 13 each.

SPONGES.
Real Turkish and Honey-comb Face and Bath Sponges, finest quality. Price from Re. 1 to Rs. 9 each.

FINEST BRUSSELS CARPETS.
Specially wove in one piece.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 10½ feet by 9 feet .....Rs. | 45 each. | |
| 12 " 9 " | " 53 " | |
| 13½ " 10 " | " 70 " | |
| 15 " 12 " | " 90 " | |

J. NEUBERG,
Meadows Street, Bombay.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

Fixed Deposits received to a Limited extent on the following terms :—

6 per cent per annum subject to { 15 months / 12 " / 6 " } notice of withdrawal

For Prospectuses, particulars, apply to Proposal Forms, and further

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., Managing Director.
Elphinstone Circle.

DIAMOND DYES.

ECONOMY IN DRESSING !

Any fabric or fancy article can be easily and perfectly colored to any shade by using the

DIAMOND DYES.

They are the only dyes manufactured with full directions given for coloring Wool, Silk, and Cotton Goods. All colors fast and durable. BLACK, BROWN, GREEN, BLUE, SCARLET, CARDINAL, RED, NAVY BLUE, SEAL BROWN, OLIVE GREEN, TERRA COTTA and 20 other best colors. Each packet will color one to four pounds of goods. If you have never used dyes try these at once. You will be delighted. Price 6d. a packet, 27 colored samples and a pretty story book given free of charge by the dealer.

DIAMOND GOLD, SILVER, BRONZE, and COPPER PAINTS

for gilding Fancy Baskets, Frames, Lamps, Chandeliers, and for all kinds of ornamental work. Equal to any of the high-priced kinds. Price 6d. a packet.

ARTIST'S BLACK

for Bronising Furniture and wooden or metallic article no other preparation equals the Diamond Artist's Black. One trial will convince any one of its great usefulness. Price of Artist's Black, 6d.

For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers

WELLS AND RICHARDSON CO.,
Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street, London, E. C.
Wholesale and Native dealers supplied at wholesale prices by
TREACHER AND COMPANY, Limited,
Bombay, Poona and Byculla.

## BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....60,000,000
RESERVE FUND .....20,000,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—32, THROGMORTON STREET, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than £100.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable in any part of the world on Commercial Towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers with out charge. If required, remitted through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, MANAGER.
Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL .....$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND .....$4,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS.....$7,500,000
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.

BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED
On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 4 per cent per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards but not exceeding Rs. 100,000.
On Fixed Deposits :—
For 6 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

F. DE BOVIS,
Agent.
Offices of the Corporation, Cruickshanks Street, Bombay.
December 12, 1885.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION
Limited.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£600,000.
LONDON BANKERS :
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest :—
FIXED, for 12 months.....per cent. per annum.
" 6 " .....per cent. per annum.
and for other periods subject to special arrangement.
INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current account, daily balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
SECURITIES received for Custody; an commission charged for collecting interest, dividends and Bills, and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.
CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased, and advances made thereon.
Deposits of the New Oriental Bank Corporation are received on terms to be known on application.

A. F. SHIPTON, Manager.
Bombay Branch.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anxiety, to calm each passing worry, banish all irritability, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that unrivalled remedy, discovered by Dr. Collis Browne (then Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever known.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLOR

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

# BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Town Council, 3 P.M.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Swordsman (s), from Zanzibar; Purulia (s), Buenos; and Inchkhopa (s), Liverpool.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Panama (s), for Gibraltar; Australia (s), London; Simoon (s), Palermo; Empani; and Co. Govino (s), Antwerp; and Nurjehan (s), Coast and Calcutta.

THEFT ON BOARD THE DALHOUSIE.—Mr. T. Robert Cooper, 3rd Grade Officer of H. M. S. Dalhousie, who is acting mess president of that vessel, reported to the police yesterday the theft of Rs. 250 in currency notes of the Bombay, Baugoon and Calcutta circles, from the cash box of the mess, which was kept in a safe on board that vessel. A Portuguese clerk, named J. A. Moreiro, who has since absconded, is suspected to have committed the theft, and is sought for.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Rajaram Subdoo, aged 25 years, a fruit-seller, living with his family at DeSouza Street. About five days ago, he had a quarrel with his wife, slapped her, and since then would not speak to her. On Monday morning he was found lying in his bed unconscious and breathing heavily, apparently suffering from the effects of having taken opium. He was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he died the same day. A verdict of suicidal death by opium was recorded.

THE LEVEE BY THE QUEEN.—"At the Levee held at St. James's Palace by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on Saturday, on behalf of her Majesty the Queen, among the presentation made was that of Mr. Shapurji Sorabji, of the firm of Shapurji Sorabji and Co., of Bombay, who for some time has been studying various branches of Mechanical Engineering with the firm of Messrs. Ricks, Hargraves and Co., and was the only Parsee gentleman who ever gained a prize at the Owen's College, Manchester, in Engineering science. He was presented by Lord Cross, her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, whose attention was directed to the high attainments of Mr. Sorabji, and the standing of his house in Bombay by Mr. J. B. Moore of Manchester, whose guest he now is. Mr. Sorabji was one of the earliest native Indian gentlemen to come over to this country to complete their education in our college and workshops."—*Bolton Weekly Journal.*

## ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co's s.s. Australia, Capt. W. J. Nantes which sailed yesterday for Marseilles with the Europe Mails, took the following additional passengers:—

For London—Mr. C. H. Hill.
For Brindisi—Mr. R. Johnson.
For Gibraltar—Mr. F. X. deBrito.

## THE LATE DR. J. N. FONSECA.

A SOLEMN dirge was celebrated on Monday evening in the St. Francis Xavier's Church at Dabul, in commemoration of the anniversary of the late Dr. J. N. Fonseca, as a last tribute of the respect which the Portuguese community entertained to the memory of the deceased gentleman. There were present the leading members of the community and a large number of the friends and admirers of the deceased, besides more than thirty priests who had come from Salsette and Bassein. Dr. Whitty, the late Pro-Vicar Apostolic of Bombay, the late Vicar-General of Calcutta, and the priests of the staff of the Bishop of Damaun were among the number. The very Rev. Estanislau P. V. deSouza, the Vicar-General of the North, presided, and a select choir accompanied the chant, which was mournfully impressive. A large mausoleum was erected in the middle of the church lined with crape and surrounded by candles and shades, which cast a dim light over the gloomy throne. The altars were also dressed in mourning. At the end of the service, the Rev. A. Lisboa ascended the pulpit and in an eloquent address portrayed the character of the deceased gentleman, who, he said, while yet alive, loved religion and his country, and did much to improve the backward condition of his countrymen. His life, it was said, had placed his name among the great men of the time, but his Christian virtues were superior to worldly praise. The erection of the Dabul Church was due to his indefatigable zeal and unconquerable energy. The project of abolishing the castes at Goa was an important step in the future progress of the Goanese community, and his charity in the endowment in favour of the poor houses at Mapaca and Mancaim, where offers of large sums of money are rarely known, will hand his name down to posterity as a public benefactor. The committee in charge of the "Fonseca Fund" will place a memorial slab at the entrance of the Dabul Church as a lasting memorial of one who did so much to promote the interest and welfare of the community who have now paid their grateful tribute to his memory.

## THE BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE SPORTS.

THE first of the regimental mounted sports, decided to be established during the present monsoons, came off yesterday evening on the Open behind the Marine Lines, in fine weather and before a very large gathering. A large number of entries were secured, and the general sport displayed, considering that several of those who ventured were novices at the *Nera Bazee* competition, was of a fair average, and very interesting. Lieutenant H. King and Sergeant-Major Still acted as judges and generally superintended the arrangements in the *Nera Bazee* competition. Sergeant Goffe was declared winner with twenty points, and Corporal Armstrong came next with eighteen to his credit. The assault-at-arms afforded better opportunities for display of horsemanship and familiarity with the different weapons. There were many competitors between mounted lance and dismounted bayonet and sword *vs.* sword mounted, and in these Corporal Rivett-Carnac (lance mounted) retrieved the honors of his corps in two bouts, as in the earlier part of the assault the infantry-men of the Bombay Volunteer Corps had by far the best of it. Vol. E. W. Fern's contest (dismounted sword) with Sergeant Cuffe (mounted lance) was a very fine display. Appearing to have the great disadvantage in the fight, dismounted, as he was, Mr. Fern won easily, having very dexterously disarmed Mr. Cuffe, amidst the plaudits of the onlookers.

These regimental sports will continue every Wednesday during the rains. The following are the results:—

NERA BAZEE.

Tent and half pegging, striking the head, and riding at the ring.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sergt. Cuffe, 20 pts. | 1 |
| Corpl. Armstrong 18 pts. | 2 |
| „ Rivett-Carnac, 10 pts. | 3 |

TENT PEGGING.

(By sections.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Corporal Armstrong | |
| Trooper W. Greaves | (32 pts.) 1 |
| „ R. Mackintosh | |
| „ J. Dick | (28 pts.) 2 |
| Corporal Moir | |
| Trooper Byrne | (26 pts.) 3 |
| „ A. Skinner | |
| „ D. Brooks | |

ASSAULT-AT-ARMS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| E. W. Fern (bayonet dismounted) | beat | Corporal Armstrong (sword mounted). |
| Lieut. Devlin (bayonet dismounted) | beat | Trooper W. Saulis (lance mounted). |
| Corpl. Rivett-Carnac (lance mounted). | beat | W. Fern (bayonet dismounted). |
| Corpl. Rivett-Carnac (lance mounted). | beat | Lieut. Devlin (sword mounted). |
| Sergt. Cuffe (sword mounted). | beat | Trooper Benson (sword mounted). |
| Vol. E. W. Fern (sword dismounted) | beat | Sergt. Cuffe (lance mounted). |
| Trooper Syrie (sword mounted) | beat | Trooper Saulis (sword mounted.) |

FLORILINE.—FOR SWEET AND FRESH BREATH.—A few drops of this liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from Parasites or Impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth its pearlike whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed tooth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the quickest detective of the age. Price Rs. 4—of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the World. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company (Limited), of St. Farringdon-road, London.

## THE NATIVE PRESS.

SOCIAL REFORMS IN ENGLAND AND IN INDIA.

THE *Indu Prakash* deduces from the career of Lord Shaftesbury as a reformer of the Factory laws lessons for social reformers in India. It says:—

While working to secure legislative interference with factory labour, Lord Shaftesbury also at the same time strove to create and rouse public opinion on his side. He did not say, as some people in India are heard saying:—"Wait, let public opinion ask for the measure and then we shall work for it." Nor did he ask—"Pass the law, let public opinion alone." He worked at both ends, and the very energy with which he collected facts to illustrate and prove his case and the persistency with which he demanded legislative help created public opinion for him. This is the great secret of his success. At present legislative interference in India with our marriage customs is undesirable, because public opinion is no sufficiently strong in favour of it. But those who ar for that interference do well to stick to their demand, because it is only by asking for it perpetually—in season and out of season—by exciting interested opposition, by provoking a thousand Madhav Baug meetings, and then teasing, tiring, and at last, if not at once, baffling them by the very persistency and rigour of the demand—that public opinion will be created and the evils will in the end be removed by the community itself and then by law. The agitators for reform may be, ar undeniably they are, in a minority, but it is a minority that is bound to grow into a majority, and to no case do the eloquent words of Lord Rosebery so fully apply as to the case of the social agitators in India:—"There is something inspiriting in belonging to a minority if only you are proud of your colours." This is indeed the one lesson that is taught by Lord Shaftesbury's life and example.

HINDU FATHERS *versus* ENGLISH FATHERS.

The gentleman, who wrote last week to the *Bombay Gazette* to say that he had grown warm and the audience had grown warm with him, when he had dwelt on the greed of English fathers and cited an instance of it from *John Bull and his Island* in a speech he had made in Poona, will be surprised to learn that, according to a Hindu correspondent of the *Indian Mirror*, instances of parental cupidity are not wanting among Hindus too. The latter correspondent says:—"A penniless father is always seen bent on making a fortune by putting up his degree-holding son to the highest bidder. He will be completely blind to all other considerations in respect of the bride. I have known a boy fighting his father for trying to make him the victim of his insatiable greed for money." There is matter enough here to make a speaker warm and make the audience warm with him too.—*Indu Prakash.*

## THE BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY JUNCTION.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing to an up-country paper, says:—

In your paper you say that Asansol is likely to be chosen as the point of junction between the E. I. R. and the Bengal-Nagpur Railways. With reference to this subject will you kindly permit me to point out that by having the junction at Asansol the Bengal-Nagpur will have to construct a very expensive bridge over the Damuda—find labor scarce and dear—find land expensive, and it will open out no new business centre till probably it reaches Purulia. On the other hand, if the junction is made at Govindpur, on the Grand Trunk Road to Benares, the crossing of the Damuda will only necessitate a moderate sized bridge, or may be, the crossing could be effected by tunnelling under the bed of the river, in a place where the river narrows, and there are rocks. The line would also go across a new coal-field, utilising the old Hazaribagh Road till the Damuda, and catch up the Asansol to Purulia alignment at Raghunathpur. This country is there full of material, labor plentiful, and the railway could have its own collieries, leaving the Raniganj field and its proprietors without a plea to grumble and grudge, in the matter of preference being shown to this or that company. Over and above this land is cheap. The East Indian Railway are at present about to extend their line to Chakradhurpur thus, if the Bengal-Nagpur has its junction at Govindpur, it could with ease utilise the G. T. Road to meet the E. I. R. at any point where the E. I. R. meet their new terminus, or they might indane the E. I. R. to carry on their line to Govindpur. In either case the Bengal-Nagpur at Govindpur will be right in the line of pilgrim traffic from the North-West, and the great business centre. Working to so complete the Bengal-Nagpur could utilise its own coal as the work of construction goes on. One or two large quarries supply enough coal to keep the company going at starting, and by that alone they would make about Rs. 8 per 100 maunds on all the coal they used. If you will look at the geological map and strike the Damuda, about 40 miles south from Giridih, you will see the advantages I point to. The Chamber of Commerce, subject it was said to favor the existing coal companies ought to recommend Govindpur as the junction of the lines.

## DEATH OF SISTER TERESA.

THE *Mandalay Herald* very much regrets to record, as the general public of Upper and Lower Burma will also greatly regret to learn, the death of Sister Teresa, who was the well-known and most highly respected Superioress of the Convent of Saint Joseph de L'Apparition, the head-quarters of which house is at Marseilles. The sad event occurred on Friday last, on which day the beloved sister expired, in her fifty-sixth year, after an illness which extended over eight months, and was borne with the most Christian and exemplary patience. She was assiduously attended by Dr. C. Perley and the seven nuns who form the Society at the Convent. Sister Teresa was an old resident of Mandalay, having become so during the days of the old king of Upper Burma. She was one of the few European ladies who were admitted into the presence of king Mindon Min's wife, at which time, the ex-queen Sopya Lat was but a girl, quite neglected and discarded by the members of the reigning family; so much so, that even the very courtiers ignored her presence, little thinking that she would one day be queen. It was at this time of Soopia Lat's life, that Sister Teresa often had occasion to notice the neglected young girl, who was one amongst the many children in the palace, who were totally unnoticed. This was the reason that, after Soopia Lat became queen, she took into her favour the deceased sister, while at the same time all the courtiers who had despised her got their deserts. The cortege was loud of reminding Sister Teresa of her hard days, and the kindness she used to do in the presence of all her courtiers. The queen was to say:—"And you Cæsar, (Lady Superior) you alone had then pity upon the poor abandoned girl, and often fed me when I had no rice." This fact is but too true and scarcely anybody would credit it but those who know what life in the Mandalay Palace then was. The deceased Sister's influence with the ex-queen was always exercised in behalf of many a member of the European and Eurasian colony, which was then a small one. As is usual in such cases she was the object of much jealousy, and strange to say amongst those whom she had most befriended.

The intelligence of Sister Teresa's death, though not notified, was widely known throughout the Christian community almost the moment it happened so that a very large crowd of people, of the various classes of the community, attended the funeral which took place amidst much unfeigned regret. Peace be to Sister Teresa's ashes. She will be long remembered in Mandalay.

GRAEFENBERG CATHOLICON.

An infallible remedy for all FEMALE COMPLAINTS. Cures WEAKNESS, NERVOUSNESS, and GENERAL DEBILITY. This remarkable preparation is the only reliable remedy for the distressing diseases of women. Sold by COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.

Price, Rs. 3-12 per bottle.

Many leading Physicians are using this Medicine in their Practice.

## MR. GLADSTONE ON LECKY'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

MR. GLADSTONE contributes an article to the June number of the *Nineteenth Century* on Lecky's History of England in the Eighteenth Century. At the outset he deals with Mr. Lecky's criticisms on Pitt, whom Mr. Gladstone considers to have been always not only great, but upright.

This worst act of his life, so far as I know, was his formal abandonment of the Roman Catholic claims in deference to the bigotry and to the quivering sanity of George the Third. This, however, seems to me to have been in his mind not the base surrender of a purpose, consecrated by association with the highest ideas of justice, generosity, and good faith, but part of a vast retrogressive or obstructive process—one example amongst many, although the most conspicuous, of the action of those influences which had changed the colour of his mind, of the force of the torrent which had borne him leagues away from his earlier moorings. And which in a greater fulness of years might even have brought him to the point marked by the name of Eldan and of Sidmouth, whose followers appropriated his name and figured as his worshippers. What seems to me to be lacking in Mr. Lecky's masterly delineation of Mr. Pitt is an adequate appreciation, or perhaps any appreciation, of the chasm which separates the later from the earlier life. In the main I hold with the proposition of Mr. Goldwin Smith in his remarkable lectures that (although apart from Lord Chatham) there were two Mr. Pitts, and this not the less firmly on account of the untoward fact, patent to all who compare the earlier with the later utterances of the author, that on the great question of Ireland to which he gave so deep a study, there have been two Mr. Goldwin Smiths as well as two Mr. Pitts. Apart from its tempests and catastrophies in the more silent portion of its annals, and especially in that profoundly inward department which record the influence of circumstance, or, as it is now said, of environment, upon character, I do not know a page of history which presents a more touching subject of contemplation than is supplied by a comparison between Pitt before and Pitt after the outbreak of the revolutionary war. We see him in the first fervour of youth, combined with the full solidity of manhood, step forth upon the stage with all the ideas and with the very highest aptitudes of a minister of peace, but an untried fate requires him to be the author and the champion of a war the most onerous and deadly that is known to the history of the nation—a war which was in its spirit and unnoted effects more mischievous, more pestilent, than the whole of them put together, and, finally, which, as if with the malice of a wicked fairy, instead of the appropriate, beloved, and familiar offices of his earlier life, saddled him with a description of duties which his fine genius did not greatly fit him to perform. His just and noble dream, sustained by a capacity which has, made him (as I think) closely the equal among British, possibly among all, Ministers of Finance, was to relieve his country from those burdens and embarrassments of which no man's had so just an appreciation; his doom was to disorganise his own admirable plans, and to lead England into a course, the results of which, if they did not impoverish its capitalists and proprietors, nearly starved its population. The friend of freedom in trade, his policy brought us into a rigid code of systems of protection; which it required generations of suffering and of conflict to abolish. The champion in youth of early and provident reform, he died its enemy. The ardent advocate of the relief of conscience from disabilities, and especially of Roman Catholic emancipation he "at the height" formally renounced its service. The projector of a full autonomy for Ireland under the bond and shield of an imperial unity, he became the official author of an Act which was obtained by a dismal mixture of violence and fraud, which went to stifle her nationality, and which became a source of danger as well as discredit to the connection, it was undoubtedly intended to confirm. Not a single marked feature of the sentiments that adorned the early life salutes us in the closing years. Of these forty years the genius to extend these characteristics thus, of the Bengal-Nagpur has its junction at Govindpur, it could with ease utilise the G. T. Road to meet the E. I. R. at any point where the E. I. R. meet their new terminus, or they might indane the E. I. R. to carry on their line to Govindpur. In either case the Bengal-Nagpur at Govindpur will be right in the line of pilgrim traffic from the North-West, and the great business centre. Working to so complete the Bengal-Nagpur could utilise its own coal as the work of construction goes on. One or two large quarries supply enough coal to keep the company going at starting, and by that alone they would make about Rs. 8 per 100 maunds on all the coal they used. If you will look at the geological map and strike the Damuda, about 40 miles south from Giridih, you will see the advantages I point to. The Chamber of Commerce, subject it was said to favor the existing coal companies ought to recommend Govindpur as the junction of the lines.

Referring to Mr. Lecky's views on what may be called the Irish question, Mr. Gladstone proceeds:—

But, in truth, while Mr. Lecky's honesty is as conspicuous on these pages as his ability, the volume leaves on my mind the impression that his view of Irish affairs has, since he began to write, been coloured retrospectively by the vehemence of his hostility to the modern proposal of Home Rule. It might even seem that he has been obliged to tamper a little with his own manuscript, that since the bulk of the text was written they have been set upon it pause and there not *purposes* to counteract or qualify its effects. Nor does he appear adequately to have appreciated the full scope of the issues of Pitt with respect to Ireland, in the period of his not less wise than brilliant youth. Our historian quotes, indeed, from the privately-printed correspondence of Mr. Pitt with the Duke of Rutland for certain purposes quite just as themselves. But he has not set out Mr. Pitt's views on behalf of Ireland as full as they are to be gathered from that remarkable correspondence. I shall offer no apology for gathering together the main propositions. They are as follows:—

1. The two countries were to be "one in effect," but "for local concerns under distinct Legislatures."

2. Ireland was to have an "almost unlimited communication of commercial advantages." The countries were to be "one in the communications of advantages." 3. In return for commercial advantages "some security was desired that Ireland would contribute from time to time in their increasing proportion to the common exigencies of the Empire." Again, "full equality in commerce was to be repaid by a very moderate contribution to our burdens."

4. For this purpose, some Irish fund was to be appropriated in time of peace, which Mr. Pitt seems to have assumed would be a growing fund, and the extreme liberality of his plan is shown by his adding:—"If Ireland does not grow richer and more populous, she will by this scheme contribute nothing." 5. Such being the plan for peace, to which he left Ireland and many years of a most anxious subsequent servitude, 6. All this belongs to his idea of a permanent settlement. Nothing is said on the management of foreign relations, but it is obviously taken for granted that this charge would be lodged as heretofore in London. 7. Mr. Pitt declares a parliamentary reform for Ireland "if it is well done, the second great object." Protestants were to be invited by withdrawing from the Roman Catholics "any share in the representation or government." He does not say from the franchise.

Such were the views of Mr. Pitt in 1784 and 1785. They are propounded with a great anxiety, almost an eagerness, to give them effect. The seventh head contains matter highly important, but extraneous to the general plan. But as regards the first six, might they not be mistaken for an abstract or first sketch of the bill which was presented to Parliament in April, 1886, one hundred and one years later? It surely a grave omission on the part of Mr. Lecky not to have brought into focus these very remarkable declarations of Irish policy.

Mr. Gladstone makes some comments upon the action of the Society of United Irishmen, founded by Wolfe Tone, and the operations some years later of the Orange Society, and coming to Mr. Lecky's criticisms of himself, Mr. (Gladstone), he says further:—

While all other nineteenth century offenders are dealt with by generalities and in classes, I am chosen personally to represent the climax of iniquity. Mr. Lecky writes as follows:—"We have seen a Minister going to the country on the promise that if he was returned to office he would abolish the principal direct tax paid by the class which was then predominant in the constituencies." This is the alternative form of corruption which the genius of the nineteenth century in its more depraved form has substituted for the purchasing of boroughs and the lending of bank-notes to members of Parliament. I agree with Mr. Lecky that the sleepless energies of human cupidity are unrivalled in discovering modes by which when one avenue has been stopped they may find access at another. But it appears to me that the historian of the past, before comparing its morality with the present, should well consider what he is about. It is a much easier task—that of a mere comparison between opposite bills for former and modern parties—Lord Stanhope, one of the most candid and careful among writers, propounded a series of fallacies. I do not remember any historian who has attempted the more ambitious task of comparing elements essentially moral, which is fearlessly undertaken by Mr. Lecky. It seems a little too near the business of the day of judgment. And if the passage I have quoted be a fair specimen of his qualification, I frankly deny his competency to pronounce a judgment. In January 1874, the date to which it refers, there was no question of returning to office. I addressed a constituency as Minister, and in a double capacity as Chancellor of the Exchequer, and as head of the administration proposed to repeal the Income-tax. But it is also untruly written. It is untrue that the payers of Income-tax were then the predominant class in the constituencies. In Ireland the payers of Income-tax had ceased since the Ballot was introduced to rule elections. In England and Scotland very large majority of members were returned by the towns. In the towns then, as now, household suffrage was in full force and the voters were, as a body, more independent of the wealthy than are the rural populations. The repeal of the Income-tax whether proper or improper in itself, was not then a thing improper in respect of the persons to whom it was announced. It has been held by some that there should never be an appeal to the people by a Ministry on the subject of taxation. But why no? The rights of the people in respect to taxation are older, higher, clearer than in respect to any other subject of Government. Now, appeals on many subjects have been properly made—on reform in 1831, on the China War in 1857, on the Irish Church in 1865, on Home Rule in 1886; lastly, in 1852, by the Tories, whose creed Mr. Lecky appears in other matters to have adopted, on the finance proper to be proposed by Mr. Disraeli after and in connection with the repeal of the Corn Law. Undoubtedly, although right in principle, such appeals and promises are eminently liable to abuse. But there is one touchstone by which the peccant element in them may be at once detected. If the promise launches into the far future it may straightway be condemned. If, on the other hand, it is one certain to be tested within a few weeks, the case is different. A Minister casually pitchforked (so to speak) into office, and living from hand to mouth, might be tempted to a desperate venture. But can Mr. Lecky suppose that the Ministry of 1863-74, which had outlived the ordinary term, and (may it be said) had made its mark in history, would thus have gambled with false coin, and have sought to add so ignobly and with such compromise of character a respite almost infinitesimal to its duration?"

## PARLIAMENTARY SLANG.

THE *Cornhill Magazin* gives the following samples of current Parliamentary Slang:—

To "rush a bill" is an expression well known in the American Senate, and occasionally also used here. To "hang up a bill" is to put it through one or more of its stages and then to lay it aside and defer its further consideration for a more or less indefinite period. "Lobbying" is a process familiar to members. "Logrolling" is a somewhat rare term in England, but is well understood at Washington. When a backwoodsman cuts down a tree his neighbours help him to roll it away, and in return he helps them with their trees; so in Congress, when members support a bill, not because they are interested therein, but simply to gain the help of its promoters for some scheme of their own, their action is called "logrolling." Another American importation is "bunkum," a word generally used to signify empty, frothy declamation. It is said to be derived from the action of a speaker who, persisting in talking to an empty house, said he was speaking to Buncombe, the name of the place in North Carolina which he represented. The word "platform," when used for the programme of a political party, is often classed as an Americanism, but it is really a revival of a use of the word that was very common in English literature in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, though less common, perhaps, as a noun than as a verb, meaning to lay down principles. For instance, Milton, in his "Reason of Church Government" says that "we do not hinder it for the case of their inconsequent opinions to grant that Church discipline is platformed in the Bible, but that it is left to the discretion of men." A word that has been a good deal used of late years in connection with politics is "fad." It has hardly yet found its way into the dictionaries, but "fads" are many, and "faddists" and "faddmongers" abound. Mr. Sala has suggested that the word is a corruption of "faddle," to dandle—in French *dorloter*. A "fad diet" is continually dandling and caressing his "fad." This seems a trifle farfetched. It is more probably a contraction of "fidfad," a word that has been long in use with much the same meaning. A "fadd," Edward Moore, writing in the *World* in 1754, applies the word to the very precise person—"the youngest, who thinks in her heart that her sister is no better than a slattern, runs into the contrary extreme, and is, in everything she does, an absolute 'fidfad.'" From "fidfad" in this sense to the modern "fad" and "faddist" is not a very violent transition. The tendency to abbreviation is very general. The common "pro and contary card," which is of course a contraction of "whipper in." Dickens, in "Sketches by Boz," tells us how "Sir Somebody Something, when he was whipper in for the Government, brought four men out out of their beds to vote in the majority, three of whom died on their way home again." The phrase, the "Massacre of the Innocents," as applied to the abandonment of useful measures at the close of session from lack of time for their discussion, was first used by the *Times* in 1859.

What a caucus is, as popularly understood in England, needs no explanation; but the curious thing about the word is the seeming impossibility of ascertaining with any certainty its origin and derivation. The explanation generally given is that it is a corruption of "caulkers' 'ce" "calk-house." One authority says that the members of the shipping interest, the "caulkers" of Boston, were associated, shortly before the war of Independence, in actively promoting opposition to England, and that the word arose from their meetings in the caulkers' house or *calk-house*." In the "Life of Samuel Adams," one of the American revolutionary leaders, sometimes styled "the American Cato," his biographer carries the word further back. We are told that about fifty years before 1774 Samuel Adams, senior, and about twenty others, one or two from the north and of Boston, whose all ship business was carried on used to meet, make a caucus, and lay their plans for introducing certain persons into places of trust and power. It was probably from the name of this political club, composed principally of the shipbuilding mechanics, that the word *caucus* was derived, as the corruption of 'Caulkers' Club." In the "Diary" of John Adams their is a curious and graphic description of a meeting and proceedings of the Caucus Club of Boston. He writes, in February 1763: "This day learnt that the Caucus Club meets at certain times in the garret of Tom Dawes, the adjutant of the Boston regiment. He has a large house, and has a movable partition in his garret, which he takes down, and the whole club meets in one room. There they smoke tobacco, till you cannot see from one end of the garret to the other; there they drink flip, I suppose; there they choose a moderator, who puts questions to the vote regularly; and select men, overseers, collectors, wardens, fire-wards, and representatives are regularly chosen before they are chosen by the town. They send committees to wait upon merchants' clubs, and to propose and join in the choice of men and measures. Captain Cunningham says they have often selected him to go to these caucuses." Another derivation has however, been proposed. In the "Transactions of the American Philological Association, 1872," Dr. Hammond Trumbull suggests that the origin of the word is to be found in the native Indian *cau-cau-as-u*, meaning one who advises. Professor Skeat is inclined to support this suggestion, and points out that Captain John Smith, the historian of Virginia, writing about 1607 of the Indians of that country, mentions that they are "governed by the Priests and their Assistants or their Elders, called 'Caw-cawwas neughes.'" Mr. Trumbull's proposal is ingenious but the "caulkers" have a strong case. Perhaps the earliest mention of the word by an English writer is an article on America by Sydney Smith, in the *Edinburgh Review* of 1818. He writes, "A great deal is said by Fearon about caucus, the cant word of the Americans for the committees and party meetings in which the business of the elections is prepared—the influence of which he seems to consider as prejudicial.

## THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

THE organising committee of the Imperial Institute have had under consideration the constitution of the governing body of the institute, their desire being to make it fully representative of the industrial and commercial interests of all parts of her Majesty's dominions. The complete provisions of the scheme have not yet been matured; but the following outline has been prepared by the committee, and has received the sanction of the Prince of Wales. The details are open to further consideration; but it is thought desirable to make public, without further delay, the nature of the body in whom it is proposed to vest the government of the Institute.

I. General Council—The Governing Body to be a General Council, appointed as hereinafter mentioned; the management of the Institute being vested in an Executive Council chosen by the members of the General Council from amongst their number in the prescribed manner. Provision to be made for securing a fair representation upon the Executive Council of the United Kingdom, the Colonies, and India respectively.

II. The General Council to consist of one hundred members, such number to be increased to an extent not exceeding fifty, according to requirements which may arise out of contemplated arrangements with the Royal Colonial Institute and the Royal Asiatic society, and with respect to the creation of Fellows of the Institute. Ten members to be nominated by the Queen. Forty-five members to represent the United Kingdom and the Isles in the British Seas. Thirty to represent the Colonies. Fifteen to represent the Indian Empire.

III.A. Section of the General Council to Represent the United Kingdom, etc.—1. Ex-officio Members:—The speaker of the House of Commons, the Governor of the Bank of England, the Lord Mayor of London, the Lord Provost of Edinburg, the Lord Mayor of Dublin. 2 Representatives of the Commerce and Industries of the different parts of the United Kingdom, etc. For the purpose of electing such representatives, the country to be divided into districts (estimated at seventeen), and one such representative to be chosen in each district by the Mayors of the Municipal Corporation in such district at a meeting held for that purpose. 3. Three members to be nominated by the Associated Chambers of Commerce, and one by the London Chamber of Commerce. 4. Four representatives of Agriculture to be nominated by the Royal Agricultural Society, the Central Chamber of Agriculture, the Highland Society, and the Royal Dublin Agricultural Society. 5. One member to be nominated by each of the following societies, institutions, and associations:—The Royal Society of Edinburgh. The Royal Irish Academy, the Society of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce, the Institution of Civil Engineers, the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, the Iron and Steel Institute, the Chemical Societies, the Society of Telegraph Engineers and Electricians, the City and Guilds Institute of Technical Education, the Royal United Service Institution, the Royal Academy, the Mining Association of Great Britain, the Trades Union Congress, the National Miners' Union.

III.B.—Colonial Section of the Council.—To be nominated as follows:—Canada, Dominion and Provinces, and Newfoundland, 10; Australian colonies:—namely, New South Wales 2, Victoria 2, South Australia 2, Queensland 2, Tasmania 2,—10; New Zealand, 2; Cape Colony, 2; Crown colonies, 6. The mode of nomination of the representatives of the several colonies to be hereafter determined.

III.C.—Indian Section of the Council.—The mode of nominating the fifteen Indian representatives to be hereafter determined.

IV.—A temporary committee nominated by the Prince of Wales to take the necessary steps for calling into existence as soon as practicable the permanent governing body, and to do such other acts as are in the meantime necessary. The duties of this committee to cease as soon as the executive council comes into existence.

## MR. LAURENCE OLIPHANT AT HAIFA.

THE *World* publishes the following interesting account of Mr. Laurence Oliphant at his home at Haifa;—Haifa is probably unknown, even by name, to many English readers, unless they have become acquainted with it through the medium of a book recently published, in which Mr. Laurence Oliphant gives some graphic and interesting descriptions of his present home and its surroundings. Yet Haifa, or as it is sometimes called, Caiffa, is by no means unlikely to become an important place. Sheltered beneath the slopes of Mount Carmel, and bordering upon the only natural harbour between Beyrout and Port Said, Haifa has already been selected as the starting-point for two projected railways, the one to Damascus, the other to Egypt. The survey for the line to Damascus, which may perhaps be destined to form the first link in the chain of railway communication between the Mediterranean and the East, has already been completed, and the successful issue of the undertaking now depends solely upon the command of the requisite capital.

Rounding the point of Carmel, in the Austrian Lloyd's steamer Danae, which plies between Alexandria and Beyrout, the Bay of Acre is entered, and the town of Haifa comes into view, with its snow-white houses and groves of palm-trees, nestling at the foot of the sacred mountain, of which the sloping sides are covered with vineyards, olives, and fig-trees, and carpeted with innumerable wild flowers of every colour and shade, the ideal home of a man like Mr. Oliphant. After threading one's way through the Oriental streets of the town, and following a road between high cactus hedges which run for a short mile westwards out of Haifa, the visitor comes at length upon a quiet, orderly, picturesque German colony, in the midst of which stands Mr. Oliphant's house. It is a plain, simple, unpretentious building, yet homelike and comfortable, constructed of the pure white limestone in which the region abounds, with a red-tiled roof and gable ends, and differs little in its outward appearance from a pleasant English villa. In the front is a glass porch, overshadowed by an almond-tree. At the door of this porch we ring, and are admitted by a Bulgarian man-servant, who speaks English perfectly, and whom, Mr. Oliphant informs us, he came across during his late visit to England. The Bulgarian, whose name is "Yani," is a very shrewd and clever fellow, speaking six European languages fluently, and ready to turn his hand to anything his master may require. He is a thoroughly-trained valet, having lived in the capacity for sixteen years with the late Sir Robert Dalziel, Consul-General at Rustchuk. On inquiring for Mr. Oliphant, we hear from Yani that he is in his sanctum up-stairs, engaged with an Arab and a Jew, who are assisting him to translate one of his works into Arabic and Hebrew respectively. Awaiting Mr. Oliphant's leisure, we follow Yani through the porch into a fair-sized entrance-hall, which, in accordance with Oriental custom, is also used as the *salle-a-manger*. On a shelf, which runs the length of the room, are specimens of enormous spiders, grasshoppers, praying amantis, queer-looking star-fish, &c.; whilst on a small round table to the right of the entrance-door are arranged in order nearly a hundred different varieties of shells of all forms and sizes, the "museum" being crowned by the shell of an enormous turtle, which rests against the wall on the top of a cupboard. All these specimens were found at Haifa and in its immediate neighbourhood by Mr. Oliphant and his household. Two doors lead out of the hall, one into a small study, the other into a reception-room. Into the latter we are ushered by Yani, to await the arrival of our host. The room is of moderate size, simply but tastefully furnished. A broad comfortable divan, covered with a striped material of Eastern manufacture, occupies the whole of one side of the room, the opposite wall being covered by book-shelves, well filled with standard works; amongst which is a complete report, in several volumes, of the Palestine Exploration Survey, in which Mr. Oliphant took a deep interest, and the success of which he did much to promote. Over a piano, to the right, hangs a life-size portrait of the master of the house, as he appeared when secretary to the special Embassy to China in 1860. While we are gazing out of the window on a prettily-arranged Oriental garden Mr. Oliphant enters the room, accompanied by two gentlemen in Turkish Fezes, whom we conclude to be the Arabic and Jewish translators of whom Yani had spoken. The former of these, however—a stout gentleman in the prime of life, with a smiling good-humoured face and short beard—is introduced to us as a clergyman of the Church of England, whilst the other, whom we mistook for the Jew on account of his ample back and moustache, proves to be an American sailing from California. These two gentlemen at present form part of Mr. Oliphant's household, and, as we gathered, are in some way connected with his philanthropic pursuits and life.

After having given us a courteous greeting and offered us cigarettes, Mr. Oliphant throws himself upon the divan with a sigh of relief. One is not habituated to Eastern manners and, immediately afterwards, cafe noir, in exceedingly diminutive cups, according to Oriental custom, is handed to us by Yani. This concluded, we enter into conversation, and Mr. Oliphant responds readily to our inquiries concerning his domestic life. Early hours, regular habits, and strict punctuality appear to be the order of the establishment. Breakfast at 7.30, lunch at 12, tea at 3, and dinner at 6 are the daily routine, Sundays included. Every morning, from 8-30 to 12, Mr. Oliphant devotes himself exclusively to his literary work. In the afternoon he takes exercise, chiefly on horseback, during which he frequently explores the neighbourhood for ruins and antiquities; and in the course of these excursions he has from time to time made interesting and important discoveries. Many ancient relics and curiosities which he has thus collected, are arranged in his house and garden, and these we have the pleasure of inspecting, under his courteous guidance. Broken pillars, fragments of capitals, blocks of marble with antique carvings, stone sarcophagi, and such-like treasures meet the eye as one wanders through the garden, wherein are orange, lemon, olive, fig, almond, pomegranate, mulberry, and acacia trees; and conspicuous amongst them is seen the dark green foliage of the castor-oil shrub, which grows here in luxuriant abundance. At the end of the garden, we are conducted by Mr. Oliphant into a "kiosque," or Oriental summer-house, the floor of which is paved with irregularly-shaped pieces of marble, cemented together in a tesselated form. All the pieces of marble composing this floor had been collected from the ancient ruins in the neighbourhood. The kiosque, which is built of wood, has a tiled roof, but is open on all sides, and the view in every direction is magnificent. As we sit in it, we look out over the German colony, across the beautiful blue Bay of Acre, on the other side of which, ten miles off, the town of Acre itself stands out clearly; whilst far away to the north stretch the mountains of Galilee, with the snowclad summit of Mount Hermon in the distance, the whole range revealing wondrous alternations of light and shadow in the pure transparent atmosphere under a cloudless sky.

Whilst congratulating Mr. Oliphant upon the beauty of the scenery around us, we express our fear that he must find the life he is leading somewhat dull and monotonous at times, and must yearn for the excitement of English society. To this he replies with an emph

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 5lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

CALADIUMS.—Fine large plants in full growth, distinct varieties from Rs. 12 per dozen, will travel safely by rail.—THOMAS BROMLEY, Importer of Plants, Mahim, Bombay.

PEOPLE ASK whether the Breakfast Set we advertize for Rs. 7-14 of 40 pieces are Really Useful Articles or Toy Things? Our reply is Really Useful. Wonderfully Cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

THE only Cheapest and Best LEATHER WORKS. STEWART, LAWRIE and Co., Cawnpore.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Marine street.

TO LET, ROOMS suitable for a Small Office. Apply to B. FEROZSHAW and Co., 11, Elphinstone Circle.

SHEDDON HOUSE, Ootacamund, TO LET, with Crockery and Lamps. Apply to BARCLAY and MORGAN, Madras.

SPONGES.—HONEYCOMB (Hand and Bath), and Turkish finest quality and cheap. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

BEST ELECTRO and SILVER PLATE and Table Cutlery, a large and varied assortment, just opened.—MARCKS and Co., Limited, Bombay.

OUR Gentlemen's Outfitting and Tailoring Departments are replete with the Latest Novelties.—The CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Bombay and Poona.

TO LET, Furnished UPPER-FLOOR, 3 Rooms, Bath-room, &c., in a cool and healthy part of Grant Road. Apply to "F. S.," care of this paper.

TEMPLE BAR, BOMBAY, Breakfasts, Tiffins and Dinners. Steak or Chop, 8 annas. Finest Billiard Saloon in India. TOM SAYERS, Manager.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-Row.

SUTTON'S SEEDS—Just received in boxes of Vegetable at Rs. 4, 8, and 16 each; Flower at Rs. 4, 6 and 8 each. PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade Cross Road Bombay.

£6,500,000 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year. £349,974-10-10 Stg.

ARTIST'S MATERIALS from Winsor and Newton and Geo. Rowney and Sons; and Burgoyne's Drugs, &c., at moderate prices, at J. Brothers and Co., 49, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

CHEAP SUITS! CHEAP SUITS!!—Coat and Trousers, Guaranteed all Wool, Rs. 15. Trousers per pair Rs. 7. Trial Order solicited.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow Street, Fort.

LOST one SHARE No. 421 in the Harvey and Sabapathy Company, Limited, standing in the name of Premjee Isaur. Any one bringing the same at Vudnigadee to me as above will be rewarded.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

WANTED, for the Baroda College, a PROFESSOR of AGRICULTURE. Cirencester Diploma indispensable. Proposed salary 400 per mensem. Address with testimonials the PRINCIPAL, Baroda College.

GORGONZOLA, Parmesan, at Rs. 1-4 per lb.; Gruyere at 12 as per lb.; Pickled Herrings, 12 as. per tin, Mortadella, at 6 as, 10 as and Re. 1-4 per tin. Dry Mushrooms, Rs. 2 per lb.—P. CASSANELLO and Co.

TO LET, five newly prepared ROOMS for Offices on floor above Mrs. Hunt's Shop. Separate entrance made for each room. Rent Rs. 25, 30, 40, 5 and 60. Also a Office and Residence.—FRAMJEE COWASJEE MARKUR, Cumballa.

LADIES' Tailor-made Ulsters, Riding Habits, Newmarket Coats, &c., made and fitted to present style of our new clothes just imported. Estimates and patterns free.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Rampart-row, Bombay.

FOR REST Waterproof Suits, Cloaks, Coats, Superfine Merino Waterproof Coats, Goloshoes. Angola, Scotch and West of India Tweeds, Striped and Coloured Socks and Stockings for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children, always apply to Y. A. LACKA & Co., No. 200, Chuckla Street, near Jakeria Musjid.

TO LET, GROUND-FLOOR of the premises lately occupied by Pearse & Co. Apply to PEARSE & Co., Church Gate Street.

## BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE PUBLICATIONS.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. Price, Re. 1-8; postage, anna 1.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5; interleaved, Rs. 6-8.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound, Re. 2-8; postage, 4 annas.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY, from BOMBAY to the BOSPHORUS; by GRATTAN GEARY, with map and illustrations. Crown 8 vo. in two volumes. Cloth bound, Rs. 6; postage, 6 annas

REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.—By W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price annas 8; postage free.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS for INDIA; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Annas 8; postage, 1 anna.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT for the DEKKHAN; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, 8 annas; postage, 1 anna.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, containing shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription, Rs. 10 per year.

SUGGESTIONS regarding the new CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, Re. 1 postage, 1 anna.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT by SINA.—A paper on the introduction of representative institutions in India. 8 annas; postage, 1 anna.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 24 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY, cheap edition for up-country readers, published twice a week, same size as the *Gazette* Daily. Subscription Rs. 12 per year; postage, Rs. 3.

THE VELOCIPEDE, its history, and how to use it; by A. DAMES, Agent to the French Velocipede Co. Price, Re. 1; postage free.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Issued on the first of every month containing TIME and FARE TABLES of RAILWAY, STEAM, and DAK COMPANIES, with all information for travellers in India, with COLOURED MAP of INDIA. Annas 8. Annual Subscription Rs. 5. Postage free.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. With photographs of Kattywar Princes. Cloth bound, Rs. 5 postage, 4 annas.

WILLS in four different forms. Annas 8 each.

POWER of ATTORNEY Forms in two different forms. Annas 6 each.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Re. 6 per month, in advance; postage extra.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BUDGET, published every Friday, specially prepared for Indian subscribers with 8 pages Supplement of English news in addition to 24 pages of Indian matter. Rates, Rs. 12 per year for Indian subscribers, post free; and Rs. including postage the United Kingdom.


## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 21.

Owing to the Jubilee, the markets were closed.

### SALES BY AUCTION.


MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

BONA FIDE SALE of Scaffolding Materials at the Victoria Terminus, G. I. P. Railway, Bori Bander.

Under instructions from the Agent, G. I. P. Railway Company, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, in the Compound of the Victoria Terminus THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd inst., at 1-30 p.m., a large quantity of teak rafters from 15 to 30 feet long; bamboos; planks; cut pieces of wood-work, &c., &c. The above will be sold in small convenient lots to suit purchasers.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION AT OUR SALE ROOMS.

One English-built mail-phaeton by Fulher of Salisbury, in perfect order, with lady's folding step and rest back. The property of a gentleman left for England.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co

Bombay, June 22, 1887.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

5 cases white shirtings.
4 " grey madapolams.
5 " grey shirtings.
2 " table covers.
2 rolls hair beltings for local mills.
On account of the concerned—
20 bales Turkey red yarn.
41 chests of Tea.

AUCTION SALE OF STORES AND MATERIALS AT THE NEW DHURRUMSEY POONJABHOY'S S. & W. COMPANY, LIMITED, AT COORLA.

On MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the mill premises, at Coorla, the undermentioned stores, &c., on account of whom it may concern.

Such as soap tin, grease, paper, twist, ropes, twine, beltings, chains, bobbins, stationery, scales and weights, iron, brass, copper, roller skins, starch, sail, coals, paint, fillets, shuttles, springs, buffalo and leather picks, hooks, pipes, nails, meters, spindles, looms, engine, clock, and various other articles.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 22nd June, 1887.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY 7, MARINE-STREET.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE COMMISSARIAT STORES.

Under instructions from the Executive Commissariat Officer, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Town Barracks THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd inst., 1 p.m.

A quantity of unserviceable stores returned by corps, hospitals, &c.

SALE OF STEEL HOOPS, IRON, ALSO CONTRACTOR'S TOOLS AND PLANT, &c., &c., AT CARNAC BUNDER.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, by order and in the jetha of Messrs. Ramchandra Mahadow and Co. and on account of the concerned

1,500 bundles steel hoop, No. 20 gauge.
500 " " " No. 19

loose iron, angle iron, T iron, iron girders, cast iron pipes, steel hammers, wire ropes, cast steel, cast iron pillars, iron gates, galvanized screws, rivets, silicated zinc paint, copper lightning conductors, iron railings, cast iron railings, minton tiles, brass bolts, hinges, latches, and handles, tile machine, pump, iron chimney, lamps, pickaxes, shovels, iron pans, &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF PRINTING PRESSES, TYPES and Materials of the Zoroastrian Press at Borah Bazaar Street, within the Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Borah Bazaar Street, Fort, the stock materials and furniture of the Zoroastrian Press, consisting of one demy and one half foolscap press, one wooden pressing and one binding press, English, Guzerathi and Marathi types, matrix and moulds, chases, galleys, cutters, leads, brass rules, quadrats, rollers, table, chairs, cupboard, wooden bench, boards, clock, &c.

The whole of the presses and materials will be first put up in one lot, and if no suitable offer is made then they will be sold in separate lots.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Love Lane, Byculla, in the Bungalow lately occupied by Mr. Premchund Roychand, the valuable and handsome French-polished black wood and teakwood and sate-wood, plain and carved household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, 4, 5 and 8 light chandeliers, 1, 2, 3, and 4 light hanging argand lamps, handsome pier glasses in gilt frames, hanging vase lamps, handsome Brussels carpet, kerosine oil, table and hanging lamps, &c. &c.

Full particulars will appear after, and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, June 22, 1887.

DR. B. S. SHROFF.

OFFICE & RESIDENCE REMOVED

TO 27, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON,

MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P. M.

Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas,

No. 23, RAMPART ROW,

Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOTICE

Messrs. HENRY S. KING CO., LONDON,

EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,

Supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a remittance.

THE TALK OF POONA!!! THE FASHIONS! AT SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN'S, Specially Selected by Mrs. SOUTHWELL in Paris and London FOR THE POONA SEASON.

SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN, DRESS-MAKERS, MILLINERS, EAST STREET, POONA. APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES

ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, steam-boats and Dák companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office,

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."

This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

**. AGENTS WANTED.


### DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

O'FARRELL.—June 15, at Simla, the wife of Surgeon Major T. O'Farrell, M. A., M. D, Medical Staff, of a daughter.


# The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1887.


THE list of Jubilee honours which comes from Simla is in exact accordance with the intimation telegraphed to us a fortnight ago from our London correspondent, that a new and a higher grade of the Order of the Indian Empire, would be created, and that the appointments would be confined to the Governors of Bombay and Madras, and the Commander-in-Chief of India. H. E. Lord Reay, H. E. Lord Connemara, and Sir Frederick Roberts were yesterday gazetted Knights Grand Commanders of the Order of the Indian Empire. As we heard from London, these three decorations are all which are given in India in connection with the celebration of her Majesty's Jubilee in England yesterday.

In London her Majesty has been graciously pleased to give Lord Londesborough a step in the Peerage; all the rest of the Peers of the realm are content with the rank which is already theirs. Seven Commoners have been raised to the Peerage. Sir William Armstrong is the one exception to the others, who are all Conservatives; he is however, a Liberal Unionist, and he won the gratitude of the Conservatives by opposing though unsuccessfully, Mr. John Morley at Newcastle-on-Tyne at the General Election, Sir McGarel Hogg is the Chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works, and his elevation to the Peerage will meet general approval. Mr. Sclater-Booth is raised to the Upper House apparently to console him for having been excluded as one of the "old gang," at the instance of Lord Randolph Churchill, when the present Government was being formed. Sir John St. Aubyn is an estimable Cornish Baronet, and there is no reason why he and Messrs. Fellowes and Eaton should not be honoured with a peerage on this occasion. Thirteen new Baronets have been made amongst at least three members of Parliament.

The Press has been honoured in the baronetcy bestowed on Sir Algernon Borthwick. No similar, or other honour, has marked the services to the Ministry of Mr. Walter, of the "Times," or of Mr. Buckle, or Mr. Wilson. Mr. Levy Lawson, of the "Daily Telegraph," seems to be also left out in the cold. Mr. Edwin Arnold—the Light of Asia—is not not made Peer, or Baronet, or even simple Knight. The "Morning Post" gets what the "revelations" "Times" and the trimming of the "Daily Telegraph," have not availed to secure. Mr. Charles Dalrymple, M P., brother of Sir James Fergusson, is one of the new Baronets. Sir W. H. Houldsworth is a well-known Manchester Conservative. Knights have been thrown broadcast to the Provincial Mayors. More illustrious Personages are not forgotten; the Crown Prince of Austria is presented with the Garter; the Grand Duke Sergius, who represents the Czar, shares with H. H. the Khedive, the Grand Cross of the Bath. The military decorations have apparently been distributed according to rule, but the rule is not one which necessarily takes account of distinguished services, and we miss the names of Officers who have distinguished themselves in the Burmese Campaign, and of whom honourable mention was made in the resolution of the Government of India the other day.

THE new Municipal Bill is being made the subject of close study in various directions. The "Bombay Educational Record" has extracted and brought together the various sections of those Bills which bear upon the subject of education, and we are thus enabled to see at a glance the nature of the provision which it is proposed to make for the administration of popular education in the City during the next generation. In the first place it is made a statutable duty on the part of the Corporation to "make adequate provision" for "maintaining, aiding, and suitably accommodating schools for primary education." Who is to decide whether the provision made is "adequate" or not within the meaning of the Act does not appear, but a certain "irreducible minimum" is prescribed as regards expenditure which will give Government the power of screwing up the provision to any given level, though at the expense of increasing the Government grant for education at the same time. The Corporation will make such contributions from the Municipal treasury for the purposes of education as shall appear to it proper from time to time, with the important proviso that such contribution shall never be "less than a sum of such amount as, added to the fees levied as aforesaid in the same year—*i.e.*, the school fees—shall be equal to double the Government grant for that year." This is certainly an ingenious form of screw which does great credit to the ingenuity of the inventor, and which disarms hostile criticism by making the Corporation and Government joint contributors to the amount of the deficit to be made up. By the simple device of increasing the Government grant by a thousand rupees, the Corporation can be obliged forthwith to put down two thousand, and so on. In fixing the proportion of two to one, the authors of the Bill seem to have been guided by the principle which has been generally accepted for all forms of grant-in-aid through out India, that a third of the total expenditure is a fair maximum for such grants. Judging from the past liberality of the Corporation in all matters connected with education, the Corporation has certainly never received from Government one-third of its expenditure under that head. We anticipate no objection to the plan proposed, and should be disposed to take odds that in the game of increasing the education vote, even at the rate of two Municipal rupees to one of Provincial Revenues, Government will get tired sooner than the Corporation.

The School Board which will have the spending and control of the School Fund thus made up of Municipal, Government, and all other educational contributions, will be a body of somewhat peculiar constitution, standing in this respect mid-way between the School Boards of Mofussil Municipalities, constituted under the Act of 1884, and the School Boards of England, constituted under Mr. Forster's celebrated Act of 1870. The School Boards of the Mofussil Municipalities are mere Sub-Committees of the General Managing Committee, and the powers they exercise are strictly limited to those which may be delegated to them by the general body of Municipal Commissioners, and the amount of money at their disposal is strictly limited by the vote of the same general body. The School Boards of England on the other hand are perfectly independent bodies, called into existence by separate elections and endowed with formidable powers of inquisition and taxation. The "school-rate" is now a word of terror to the English householder, and many a vote is cast in the School Board elections not so much according to the educational qualifications of the candidate as according to the strength of his pledges to enforce a policy of economy. The School Board,—as we hope the authority will be called, for it is a much more dignified and appropriate name than Schools Committee, as it is called in the Bill—the School Board, we say, will occupy a middle place between these two extremes. It will not be a mere Sub-Committee of the Corporation: it will not be a perfectly independent body. It will be a joint creation of the Corporation and of Government, and it is specially provided that the members nominated by Government need not necessarily be members of the Corporation. It will in short be a Town Council devoted exclusively to education, and with the peculiarity that some of its members may be persons selected by Government for their knowledge of, or interest in, education; but not otherwise connected with the Municipal Corporation. The precise proportion of Government nominees to the direct representatives of the Corporation, and all other details as to the precise nature of the powers to be exercised by the Schools Committee are left to be settled hereafter by mutual agreement between the Corporation and Government, but under no circumstances—a comfort for the Bombay ratepayer—will the new body of educational experts be empowered to impose taxation, or do more than spend to the best of their ability the resources placed at their disposal by the Corporation. In this plan for constituting the new School Board for Bombay the drafters of the Bill may also, we think, be congratulated on having hit a happy medium between the existing state of things on which some advance was due, and was bound to be made, and the extreme example of England for which we are hardly yet prepared. Such a body, as is contemplated, may well be entrusted to make the progress in popular education which will satisfy the next ten or twelve years. The device of allowing non-members of the Corporation to serve on the School Board will, it may be hoped, be justified by the appointment of some influential and able educationalist to the office of Chairman. It will be remembered that Lord Lawrence did not disdain, after laying down the Viceroyalty of India, to serve as Chairman of the London School Board, and at this moment no less a personage than our late Governor, Sir Richard Temple, does not think it beneath him to serve as Vice-Chairman of the same body—playing second fiddle to the Rev. Mr. Diggle, the present Chairman. Diggle and Temple "Powers eternal such names mingled!" With illustrious precedents of this kind available, it may safely be assumed that some prominent citizen will be forthcoming when the moment arrives to accept the Chairmanship of the Bombay School Board and conduct its deliberations for the public welfare.

WE were not wrong in our estimate of the reliability of the alarming rumours that the Lahore paper published at the end of last week. But it never occurred to us to suggest, as the original propagator of them has done, that they appear to have been "the result of several circumstances." To the Father of Unveracious Allegation, who is usually regarded as a very important circumstance in these matters, we commend an explanation which seems to rob him of his due, or at all events to put a bunch of secondary causes between him and his work. We do not know that the formidable array of circumstances to which the "Civil and Military Gazette" attributes a report for which it admits that neither in detail nor in the mass was there any warrant should be accepted as an excuse for it. Had the same paper been supplied with half as many fictions by Reuter it would have spoken without restraint of the distorted imagination of that useful if often maligned agency. There seem to have been six specific allegations in the report, each of which was capable of explanation on the most commonplace grounds. Thus when the manager of the North-Western Railway left his head-quarters at Lahore—as the manager of a great railway might do every week without warranting the belief that he was going to arrange for some great enterprise in logistics—he was assumed to have gone to prepare for the passage of troops to the front. We hear to-day, by the way, that this gentleman is about to go home on leave, and that a non-military railway official from Tirhoot is to act for him. A strange preparation this for an emergent use of the North-Western Railway for important military enterprises. Then there happened to have been, as there often is we presume, a large passage of grain and ammunition through Lahore. It is said to have been "for the front"; but if the discreet chronicler had indicated which front and what part of it, to say nothing of the quantities of these alarming transports of ammunitions of war he would have given some reality to the report, though he might have thereby made it no longer worth printing. However he confesses that "this has been going on for some time," which looks very much like a confession that there was nothing extraordinary in the fact after all, and that it was just a little foolish to make so much of it. The outcome of all the small rumours that were current at Lahore last week, and of which our contemporary made such abundant use, was a big rumour representing we are told, "hostilities as so imminent that a declaration of war might have been expected at any moment." If the war be only product of the bazaar, was it much more monstrous than the product of the newspaper office which caused commotion amongst the ill-instructed, and which we may be sure, is causing mischief amongst neighbours across the border who do not always know how to make allowance for the indiscretions of those who work havoc with pen and ink.

THE memorial to the Secretary of State, which is to bring to the personal knowledge of Lord Cross the grounds on which so large a part of the Bombay public take objection to the recent appointment of a Civil Servant to act as Presidency Magistrate is obtaining numerous signatures. No doubt the captious may say that it is idle to protest against an appointment already made, which it is morally certain will not be unmade. But from the point of view of the memorialists this is equivalent to saying that no appointment whatever shall become a matter of protest or criticism. For, if it be too late to take action when the appointment is made, it will always be too early to take action until it be announced in the "Government Gazette." Until the appointment is officially announced as made, it is never announced or admitted at all, even demi-semi-officially. The Government of Bombay take special and extraordinary pains to keep all proceedings relating to appointments secret. Up to the last moment nothing is known. Then the favoured candidate is informed of his good fortune, but under a complete series of freemasonic oaths to keep the fact to himself. An hour-and-a-half before the appearance of the Official "Gazette," the Secretary is let in to the secret, under promise of secrecy until the "Gazette" is published, and the murder is out. Any document which contains the slightest reference to the matter before the final moment is marked "Confidential" over the date, "Private" on every leaf, and the envelope is labelled in black "Most Private and Confidential." Such being the ordinary routine, the question arises where the criticism is to come in, seeing that it is vain and impertinent once the appointment is made?

AN Imperial salute fired early yesterday morning, proclaimed the Jubilee of the Queen. The day was observed as a general holiday, all public offices, banks, and business premises being closed. The vessels in Bombay harbour were dressed in honour of the occasion.

MR. J. D. INVERARITY, a prominent member of the Bombay Bar, left for Europe by yesterday's mail steamer in consequence of ill health. During the last May vacation, he went out shikaring, and over-exertion brought on an affection of the liver, from which he has been suffering for some days past.

WE have been favoured with telegraphic advices from China and Japan, that the Indian yarn market has been dull and drooping; the sale of twist could hardly be effected.

A GRACEFULLY-WORDED letter, signed by the Military Secretary, appears in the Simla papers, conveying her Excellency's acknowledgments of the support accorded to her Fancy Fair. The financial results have been unusually good, and the Nursing Home and Women's Ward should benefit largely by this successful attempt at blending charity with amusement.

A CORRESPONDENT at Peshawur states that a pretended Samarkandi pilgrim, accompanied by a man from Chitral, passed through Peshawur recently on his way to Bombay. This man is stated to be in reality a Russian spy, and instead of going on to Mecca, he will remain at Bombay.

IN view of the disturbed state of Afghanistan, the food supplies of the countries surrounding Kabul become matters of importance; and in the province of Bajaur, there has been some rain recently, and grain is selling at a moderate price; in Chitral there has been a good harvest, and grain is in consequence very cheap; in Badakhshan, on the other hand, grain is very dear, and purchases made there of supplies for Russian troops in Bokhara, have sent up prices still higher.

THE second series of collisions between the Shinwaris and the Amir's troops in the vicinity of the Peiwar Kotal appears to have been almost entirely brought about by Nur Muhammad Khan, the escaped refugee from Peshawur. He obtained a following, it seems, of some six hundred Shinwaris, and was joined by Malak Abdulla Khan from Peiwar, who brought with him promises of assistance from the Mangal tribe, to which he belongs. Nur Muhammad then considered himself strong enough to adopt active measures; and attacked Abdul Wahid Khan, a chief of Khost and the lower Peiwar Kotal, and an adherent of the Amir. The latter was defeated and driven back towards Kabul; and all the Khasadars, or local officials, in the Amir's service, submitted to Nur Muhammad, who hung the heads of sixty decapitated followers of Abdul Wahid outside the walls of his captured stronghold. A number of local chiefs have also joined Nur Muhammad; and the native opinion was that unless reinforcements arrived from Kabul, the whole of Khost would be lost to the Amir. There was, the Lahore paper hears, great rejoicing among the Afghan refugees at Peshawur when news of Nur Muhammad's victory was brought in. Since then it is said that Nur Muhammad,—profiting by the inactivity of the Amir's adherents, who since the flight of their leader have been awaiting orders and assistance from Kabul,—has obtained possession of Shutur Gardan, in the Mangal country; and with the assistance of the local tribesmen was endeavouring also to get hold of Kotal Saruti in the Jadran country further south. Probably, as this news comes from rebel sources, the successes are considerably exaggerated.

"WHO is to say officially," asks a contemporary in reference to the proposal to send a memorial to the Secretary of State on the subject of the matter and manner of the reply of Government to the memorial of the Bombay citizens regarding the appointment to the post of Chief Presidency Magistrate, "where the incisive passes into the sarcastic, and the curt into the contemptuous?" "This question," says the Lahore paper, "can be easily answered by any subordinate who has had a difference with his Local Government. He may be trampled upon by Under-Secretaries. They are incisive and curt. Or he may attempt to defend himself. He is sarcastic and contemptuous, and he will find any number of persons willing to say so 'officially.'"

SIR MADHAVRAO has emerged from retirement, and is now busily employing his leisure in evolving stray thoughts which he sends for publication to the *Madras Times*. In his latest contribution, he urges the employment of British officers in Native States. He writes:—"Considering times and circumstances and approaching political conditions and contingencies, I think it highly desirable to promote the employment of European British officers in the service of native States; but to make such officers acceptable to native State, they have to be very carefully selected in order that they may be found to possess ability, judgement and tact, sympathy for natives, due respect for the authorities of the native States, self-control and a conciliatory disposition. Obviously the more these good qualities are possessed, the more would native States desire to employ such officers. When any officer is found to misbehave, or to show a gross want of any of the aforesaid good qualities, the Government should withdraw him without making difficulty about it."

RECENT General Orders announce that Surgeon-Major D. P. MacDonald is appointed to the 1st Battalion of the 2nd Goorkhas, *vice* Surgeon-Major A. McGregor. "This appointment," we are told in a footnote, "is made solely in the interests of the public service." Last December, if we recollect rightly, a similar outburst of frankness appeared below an appointment to a Bengal Cavalry Regiment. In six months, then, two appointments have been made "solely in the interest of the public service." In whose interest were the others?

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI has reprinted in pamphlet form the letters he addressed last year to the *Times* and the *Daily News* on Bimetallism and the Exchange question.

*Vanity Fair* reiterates its statement that informal negociations have been commenced between the Russian and English Governments regarding the projected partition of Afghanistan. It not only adds to what it has already said, but adds that the new scientific frontier is understood to be the great range of the Hindoo Koosh and the Valley of the Helmund. "As my information is from an undeniable source, I attach very little importance to the contradictory statements that appear from time to time regarding the doings of the Afghan Boundary Commission at St. Petersburg. All that again is part of the diplomatic dust-throwing necessary to hide the real game. We shall have exposed in due time, no doubt, the duplicate of the Marvin-Schouvaloff-Salisbury secret transaction of 1878. Meanwhile it is worth keeping an eye on the Russian movements along the undelimited part of the Afghan frontier, and on those on our own side where the railway is being pushed towards Candahar."

A WARNING to all hot-tempered legislators comes from Portugal, where the Chamber of Deputies on May 28 adopted by a large majority a motion authorising the suspension of Senor Ferreira Almeida, who, in a personal dispute in the Chamber with the late Minister of Marine, struck the latter in the face. The motion also provides for Senor Almeida's trial before the House of Peers after the closing of the Cortes.

A TELEGRAM from Munich states that Professor Wagner, the African traveller, has shot himself. The deceased was the author of various books of travel on the Caucasus and the Cossack country, Algiers, Arrarat and Armenia, Persia and Kurdistan, North and Tropical America, &c. He was keeper of the ethnographical collections of Munich.

SIR HENRY DALY, formerly Governor-General's Agent for Central India, has been appointed a Director of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, in succession to the late Mr. Chapman.

THE policy of the Hongkong Government with respect to overcrowding in the city of Victoria was unfolded at a recent meeting of the Legislative Council of the Colony in connection with the introduction of the Public Health Bill. It is proposed to make it compulsory to allow in every house 300 cubic feet of space to every adult occupant.

"MY dear Henry,—In spite of your very positive assertion to the contrary," says the *World*, "the Queen has relaxed the strict regulation with regard to blameless divorcees attending and being presented at Court. A lady on her remarriage, having received permission from her Majesty, duly made her courtesy in the Throne-room last Wednesday, presented, strange to say, by the wife of her divorced husband's brother. Nor is this the only case of Royal leniency this season; for a popular divorcee attended one of the earlier Drawing-rooms."

## THE RECEPTION OF THE NEW RUSSIAN MINISTER AT TEHERAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SHIRAZ, MAY 30.

LAST Friday (29th April), H. E. Prince Dolgorouki, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Russia accredited to the Court of Persia, arrived at the gates of the capital, accompanied by his suite and by Mirza Nassrolla Khan (Messeba-ul-Mulk), Secretary to the Minister for Foreign Affairs. Mirza Nassrolla Khan had instructions to receive the new Minister at Euzeuli, the seaport of Resht, and is situated on the Caspian Sea, being two hundred and twenty miles from Teheran, and to act as his Mehmandar—a Mehmandar, I may explain, is a high official appointed by Government to attend on a distinguished guest on a journey, or during his temporary stay in a place—from that place to Teheran. The Persian Government had delegated H. E. Nesr-ul-Mulk (Emir Toman) and M. Le Comte de Montefort, Director-General of Police, to bid welcome to the new Minister. Russian subjects and protegés, who had gone out of the city in large numbers to meet him, added greatly to the strength of the cortége. At the gate of the city military honours were paid to the Prince by the officers and the soldiers of the guards, a detachment of Mounted Police and by the officers of the Custom House in their new uniform. Prince Dolgorouki proceeded direct to the Russian Legation. On the following day, Saturday, 30th April, his Imperial Majesty the Shah sent H. E. Eghbal-us-Sultaneh, Director of Arsenals, to congratulate him on his auspicious arrival. H. E. Etemad-us-Sultaneh, Minister of the Press and Special Interpreter to H. I. M. the Shah, was also present there in the name of the Persian Government. To-day, May 1, about noon, H. E. Zaier-ed-Dowleh, the Introducteur of Ambassadors, conducted H. E. Prince Dolgorouki and the *personnel* of the Russian Legation in State carriages to the Imperial Palace, escorted, according to usage, by numerous Farrashes and other Government servants. At the hall of audience were present, H. H. Mooshir-ed-Dowleh, Minister for Foreign Affairs; their Royal Highnesses Moulk Ara, Ezz-ed-Dowleh, Roku-ed-Dowleh, brothers of the Shah; Haji Motamed Dowleh, uncle of the Shah; Etesham Dowleh, Etesham-ul-Mulk, Motamed-ul-Mulk and the numerous dignitaries of the State. These Princes, all in gorgeous uniforms, added by their presence to the lustre and *eclat* of the presentation. It was in the grand hall of the Palace of Golistan, where the new Minister on presentation addressed the following to his Imperial Majesty:—Sire, I have the honour to present to your Majesty the letters which accredit me to your Court in the capacity of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of H. I. M. the Emperor of All the Russias. The sentiments of esteem and of sympathy which my august Master entertains for the person of your Majesty are well known to you, Sire,—These sentiments are the best guarantee of the stability of the friendly relations which so happily exist between the two neighbouring countries. I venture to assure your Imperial Majesty that my efforts will be directed to the maintenance and the still more strengthening of these good relations, and I shall consider myself happy if I succeed therein. I venture to beg you, Sire, to accord to me the good-will and the confidence of your Imperial Majesty."

H. I. M. the Shah replied that his sentiments of friendship for Russia were well known, and he consequently hoped that Russia and Persia would always continue friends. His Imperial Majesty concluded by expressing the lively satisfaction which he felt at the choice the Russian Government has made in the selection of its representative at Teheran. After taking leave of H. I. M. the Shah, Prince Dolgorouki, according to custom, visited the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mooshir-ed-Dowleh, then proceeded to the residence of H. H. Naib-us-Sultaneh, Emir Kebir, Minister for War, and Governor of the Capital.

## BILL FOR THE PRESERVATION OF GAME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBA

# TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## THE JUBILEE HONOURS.

LONDON, JUNE 21.

Her Majesty the Queen has been graciously pleased to create Lord Londesborough an Earl.

Sir John St. Aubyn, Sir William Armstrong, Sir James McGarel Hogg, Rt. Hon. George Sclater-Booth, and Messrs. Edward Fellowes and H. W. Eaton have been raised to the Peerage.

Thirteen others have been made Baronets, including the following members of the House of Commons :—

Sir Algernon Borthwick.
Mr. Charles Dalrymple.
Mr. William Henry Houldsworth.
Mr. William Pearse.

A great number of gentlemen have been Knighted, including the Mayors of York, Edinburgh, Liverpool, Leeds, Sheffield, Bristol, Salford, Newcastle, Portsmouth, Norwich and Windsor.

The following appointments and promotions have been made :—

To the Order of the Garter :—The Crown Prince of Austria.

To the Grand Cross of the Bath : The Grand Duke Sergius, and H. H. the Khedive.

To be Field Marshal : General the Earl of Lucan Colonel of the 1st Life Guards.

To be Lieutenant Colonels :—
H. R. H. Prince Henry of Battenburg.
Sir Pertab Singh.

To be Captain :—H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor of Wales.

To be Grand Cross of the Bath :—
General H. S. H. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar.
General Sir E. C. Hodge.
General Sir T. M. Steele.
General Sir H. W. Norman.
General Sir Edwin Johnson.
General Sir C. D'Aguilar.
General Sir Archibald Alison.
General Sir C. H. Brownlow.

To be Commanders of the Bath :—
General Fraser-Tytler.
General W. Parke.
General Alexander Ewart.
General Lothiam Nicholson.
General Sir Henry Havelock.
General Robert Hume Torrens.
General Martin Dillon.
General G. B. Harman.
General Luther Vaughan.
Doctor William Mackenzie.
Sir Evelyn Baring.

To be Companions of the Bath :—
General Lord Clarina.
General Richard Luard.
General Charles Daniell.
General Wiseman-Clarke.
General Robert Hay.
General George T. Chesney.
General Dunham Massey.
General Godfrey Clerk.
Colonel William Chads.
Colonel Cecil LeMesurier.
Colonel Eardley Maitland.
Colonel Fremantle.
Colonel Henry Alderson.
Colonel Aubrey Tucker.
Colonel Hugh Pearson.
Colonel Burnaby.
Colonel Charles Guinness.
Colonel Mathew Gosset.
Colonel Emilius Hughes.
Colonel Coleridge Grove.
Colonel John Crossland Hay.
Colonel William Brownlow.
Colonel Clifford Walton.
Colonel Edward Grant.
Colonel Herbert Mills.

Also—
General John Hood.
General George Hankin.
General Benjamin Williams.
General Robert Campbell.
General George Stewart.
General Alexander Ross.
General Frederick Hammond.
General Charles Pennington.
General Arthur Crookshank (Bengal Staff Corps).
General George Hogg.
General Frederick Roome.
General William Bannerman.
Colonel Thomas Pierce.
Colonel Arthur Moore (Bombay Staff Corps).
General Dowker.
Colonel Hodding (Madras Staff Corps).
Surgeon General Reade.
Surgeon General Marston.

To be Companions of the Order of St. Michael and St. George :—
Mr. George Campbell, of the Ceylon Police.
The Hon. James Russell, Puisne Judge, Hongkong.

## THE QUEEN'S WEATHER.

The morning has broken without a cloud in the sky.

## THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

### APPOINTMENTS TO THE ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, JUNE 21.

The Order of the Indian Empire has been reconstituted, to include a class of Knights Grand Commanders, and the following have been appointed :—Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay ; Lord Connemara, Governor of Madras ; and Sir Frederick Roberts, Commander-in-Chief in India. The following have also been nominated as Extra Knights Grand Commanders :—Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Connaught, and the Duke of Cambridge.

### PARADE AT KOLHAPUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, JUNE 21.

The Jubilee Proclamation of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India was celebrated here at an early hour this morning, by a full dress parade of the local troops, consisting of the Kolhapur Infantry, Red Rissala, and Golaundauze or Native Artillery. A *feu-de-joie* was fired by the Infantry, followed by three hearty cheers from all present, the band meanwhile playing the National Anthem, after which the troops marched past, the proceedings concluding with a salute of 101 guns. The day is regarded by all as a public holiday.

## REJOICINGS AT BHOWNUGGER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNUGGER, JUNE 21.

To-day the Jubilee was observed with great *eclat*. Early in the morning Bhownugger was aroused by the booming of a Royal Salute. The Union Jack, hoisted on Chadika Hill was a conspicuous object from a great distance. The offices were closed, and a holiday observed by all the educational institutions as manifestations of loyalty to the Queen-Empress.

## LAYING OF THE FOUNDATION STONE OF A FEMALE DISPENSARY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, JUNE 21.

There was a large gathering to-day near the Runchodlal Dispensary, at 8 a.m., when the foundation stone of an institution, named "The Victoria Jubilee Female Dispensary," was laid by Mrs. Reid, the wife of our worthy Collector, Mr. G. B. Reid. The building is to be constructed at a cost of Rs. 20,000, given by Mr. Runchodlal Chotalal, the President of the Municipality, who has also offered to pay half of the salary of the Lady Doctor for a certain number of years. The Government has been pleased to promise Rs. 2,000 per annum, and some contribution is expected from the Municipality and the Local Fund. A sum of about Rs. 15,000, collected on account of the Jubilee Fund, is decided to be devoted to this institution. There is to be a fair to-day on account of the Jubilee.

## ILLUMINATIONS IN MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 21.

At several towns in the Madras Presidency, yesterday was observed as a holiday and a day of rejoicing. The illuminations last night in Madras were brilliant, especially at and near Government House, the Austrian Consul, Mr. Eales, took the leading part in the illuminations. Special services were held in the churches yesterday.

## INDIAN RAILWAYS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 21.

Mr. Horace Bell, Manager of the Tirhoot State Railway, will officiate for Colonel Wallace as Manager of the North-Western system on the latter's going on leave.

Mr. F. J. Spring, Under-Secretary, Bengal, in the Public Works Department, officiates for Mr. Bell.

## THE MONSOON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, JUNE 21.

The monsoon is very favourable here, the rainfall up to date being 10½ inches.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## A P. & O. COMPANY'S STEAMER ASHORE.

LONDON, JUNE 21.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Hydaspes, homeward bound from Calcutta, has gone ashore at the entrance to the Gulf of Suez.

No details of the disaster have yet come to hand.

## THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, JUNE 21.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Rohilla, with the English mails of the 10th June, left here for Bombay at 1 p.m. ; the same Co.'s steamer Ganges left for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, at 2 p.m. to-day.

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JUNE 20.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Huzara arrived here from Bombay, Kurrachee and Malabar Coast, on the evening of the 18th instant.

PLYMOUTH, JUNE 20.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Brindisi arrived here yesterday morning, two days before the due date.

## COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 20.

| | |
|---|---|
| 4 per cent. Rupee Paper | 68⅜ |
| 4½ per cent. " | 71⅛ |
| 3 per cent. Consols for account | 101⅛ |
| 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan | 102½ |
| 4½ per cent. French Rentes | 109½ |
| Bar Silver | 43 15-16 |

## TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JUNE 21.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoy, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoy, perfect.

## THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, June 20.

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 p.m. | 80 8 |

TUESDAY, June 21.

| | |
|---|---|
| 6 a.m. | 79·7 |
| 10 a.m. | 83·3 |
| 2 p.m. | 81·6 |
| 4 p.m. | 81·4 |

## TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, June 20.—The small cyclonic whirl which was yesterday in the north-west angle of the Bay has passed across the Balasore Coast inland. It has intensified very slightly and is feeble. The centre, at 10 a.m., was to the west of Burdwan, and advancing W.N.W. into Central Behar. The barometer has risen rapidly at the head of the Bay, and is falling in the west of Bengal and Behar. It has given a moderate and general rain during the past day to Burma, Bengal, Assam and Behar. Calcutta, Dhubri, and Saugor Island have received 3 inches ; Darjeeling and Purneah, 2 inches ; and Tounghoo, Hazaribag and Gya, 1 inch. The indraught to it has brought up cloud and rain from the Bombay Coast to the Central Provinces and Berars. Amraoti reports 3 inches ; Seoni, 2 inches ; Nagpur and Saugor, one inch. The temperature has fallen rapidly, and the humidity increased considerably in the N.-W. Provinces and Punjab, more especially at the hill stations, where there is also much cloud. Easterly winds are being re-established, and there is apparently an extension of the monsoon current. Rainfall is in progress in Upper India, and light showers fell yesterday at several of the hill stations, and the skies are only clear in the Indus Valley.

## RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

| | Byculla. In. cts. | Fort. In. cts. | Esplanade. In. cts. | Colaba. In. cts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Previously registered | 18 62 | 19 07 | 16 91 | 19 69 |
| June 20, Monday ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| „ 21, Tuesday ... | 0 04 | 0 03 | ..... | ..... |
| Total... | 18 66 | 19 10 | 16 91 | 19 69 |
| Total corresponding date of last year ... | 33 58 | 35 66 | 34 65 | 32 55 |

MALABAR HILL.

| | Inch. | Cents. |
|---|---|---|
| Previously registered | 16 | 23 |
| June 17, up to 10 a.m. | 1 | 9 |
| Total ..... | 17 | 32 |

## ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 3.

THE Whitsuntide of 1887 will be memorable as the quietest holiday season, politically speaking, that we have known for many years. There are numerous signs that the British public is surfeited with much talking, and wants nothing so much as a little rest, and the majority of public men are so completely exhausted with the labours of a prolonged and barren session that they are only too willing to comply with the popular taste for silence. Mr. Gladstone, of course, is an exception to the general rule. For him to remain at home would be an acknowledgment that things are going on pretty comfortably under a Government of which he is not the chief, and such an admission would be gall and wormwood to a mind diseased with flattery and egotism, and confidently relying on the special protection of the Almighty to bring about the speedy triumph of a cause founded in "justice," and, by a curious coincidence, also requiring Mr. Gladstone's return to office as Prime Minister of England. So he has set out on what will probably prove to be his last political campaign. His fortunes must, indeed, be desperate when he seeks to retrieve them by appealing to the separatist instincts of Welshmen, and striving to create a blaze of discontent throughout the Principality. His new pilgrimage can only excite contempt and ridicule. His speeches at Welsh stations on his journey are those of a confirmed monomaniac, one might almost say of a drivelling idiot, rather than a responsible statesman. In response to admirers who talk of Wales as a "nation," and who demand the confiscation of tithes and the overthrow of the Established Church, he descants unctuously on the oppression practised by strong and wealthy England, and exhorts Welshmen to be unanimous in giving Ireland Home Rule, so that they in their turn may secure the privilege of managing by themselves and for themselves what he is pleased to call their own affairs. He speaks in fact much after the fashion of Michael Davitt, who preceded him in appealing to the national feeling of Welshmen, and who may be regarded as the John the Baptist of this new Gladstonian crusade. Not a word has Mr. Gladstone to utter by way of reproving the men who commit acts of lawlessness in opposing the collection of tithes. His whole soul is bent on using every force that chance puts within his reach to injure his enemies, and those enemies are the people of England who have rejected him, and against whom, therefore, he invokes the aid of "Ireland, Scotland, Wales, the rest of the civilized world, and," of course, "Divine Providence." Just as, in the House of Commons, Mr. Gladstone's tactics are now modelled on those of his Parnellite allies, so in his out-of-doors agitation, his language partakes of that profane assumption that he is the chosen instrument of the Almighty which we are familiar with in the phraseology of his newly-found friend, the Dissenting Minister. Wales is the chief home of Nonconformity. The chapel in Wales is the political club and the bank, as well as the meeting-house of the people, and every Nonconformist parson is a malignant political partisan first, and only a preacher of the Gospel afterwards. With such weapons, and such associates, is Mr. Gladstone prepared to make his last desperate bid for power. In his speeches he puts forth several of those half-truths which are more misleading than downright falsehoods. He infers from the vote of the Canadian Assembly that opinion in Canada is favourable to his policy, but he says nothing about the utter failure of the mission of his distinguished friend, Mr. William O'Brien, or of the satisfactory evidence thereby afforded of the determination of our fellow-subjects in Canada not to listen to the rebels and traitors whom Mr. Gladstone himself a few years ago denounced and imprisoned as criminals, but whom he now takes to his bosom and embraces as high-souled and pure-minded patriots. He is also perfectly well aware by this time that the re-action against his policy in Scotland is making constant and rapid progress, and that to talk of Scotch opinion as almost unanimous on his side is simply misleading. But it does not seem to matter much to him now what he says. When he speaks about "the civilized world," he must be well aware that foreign nations know absolutely nothing about Ireland. Possibly even foreigners will see in the Welsh pilgrimage a *reductio ad absurdum* of the whole theory of Home Rule. To call Wales a nation is just the same thing as if a Frenchman were to call Brittany, or an Italian Naples, a nation. Considering what efforts France and Italy have made to consolidate the separate provinces and kingdoms of which they were formerly composed into united and homogeneous states, and how remorselessly Home Rule was extinguished in La Vendée and the Two Sicilies, he would need to be a very impudent foreigner who would venture to applaud the latest development in this country of Mr. Gladstone's policy of disintegration.

Happily, it is now clear that Mr. Gladstone's is a lost cause. The *Times* ironically remarks that it wonders why the great heart of the people is not to beat as loudly in Hyde Park now as it did during the Easter holidays. Popular demonstrations in England in favour of Home Rule have collapsed, because they were evidently insincere, and because the public would have nothing to do with them. If Mr. Gladstone were to die to-morrow, it would be difficult to find in any English constituency twelve Radical electors honestly anxious to give Ireland Home Rule. The agitation, such as it is, has been manufactured by the Central Liberal organisation in London, under the protection of Mr. Gladstone's great name. Hence the confidence which the Liberal Unionists feel in the triumph of their cause. They know that Home Rule must perish with Mr. Gladstone himself, since the English people will have none of it. The meeting at Birmingham this week has confirmed and made perpetual the schism which Mr. Gladstone might have averted a year ago by a few timely concessions. Mr. Chamberlain has formally declared "the cleavage in the Liberal party" to be "final and irretrievable." Sir Henry James has replied to the taunt that he has become an ally of the Tory party by speaking scornfully of "the dual leadership" of Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell, and by quoting Burke's memorable saying that, "when bad men conspire, it is time for good men to combine." Mr. Bright's long letter, read at the Birmingham meeting, puts the case still more bluntly. Mr. Bright is justly indignant with Mr. Gladstone for not submitting to the will of the English people as signified by a majority of more than 100 in the present House of Commons, elected after an appeal to the country on the distinct issue which the fallen Minister still insists on bringing to the front. According to the senior member for Birmingham, the contest now is simply between patriotism and disloyalty, between the champions of order and the patrons of crime and sedition Mr. Gladstone himself has been forced by these and similar declarations to recognize the painful fact that, so far as he is concerned, the game is up so long as the present Parliament remains in existence. He no longer counts on returning to office within a few months, but has postponed his own triumph till after the next general election When that election takes place, he will probably find himself in a worse plight than ever ; but meanwhile the present House of Commons has some years to live, and Lord Salisbury's Government is secured in the enjoyment of a long lease of power. Not merely Lord Hartington and the Whigs, but even the Radical Unionists, regard it with increased and increasing good-will, and are every day attracted more closely to it. Nothing, indeed, can endanger the Ministry except a recklessness in the management of foreign affairs from which Lord Salisbury's policy has hitherto been entirely free. The prudence shown in the negotiations on the Egyptian question has elicited the warm approbation of Liberal Unionists, and, as regards Afghanistan, the Prime Minister is on perfectly safe ground so long as he refuses to listen to the insidious suggestions about the division of that country between England and Russia, and requires the latter Power to observe her frequently repeated pledge to treat the Ameer's dominions as beyond the sphere of her influence. If Russia were to violate that pledge, the whole English nation would be united in supporting a Minister who resolved to carry out an energetic policy of resistance.

Although we have now reached the month of June, the weather continues cold and wet, and there is much anxiety lest unpropitious weather should spoil the rejoicings for the Jubilee. The extension of the route to be taken by the Queen's Procession in going to and returning from the Abbey has given great satisfaction, more particularly to the very large American Colony now resident in London. The Americans have taken almost complete possession of the splendid hotels which line both sides of Northumberland Avenue, and their delight knows no bounds at the gracious compliance of the Queen with the request that she could go to the Abbey by way of the Avenue and the Thames' Embankment instead of proceeding down Whitehall. The *Daily Telegraph* ought to be perfectly happy at having made the great hit of the season ; for the money pours in apace for the children's Jubilee feast in Hyde Park, which the Queen herself has promised to attend. Indian princes are becoming as plentiful in London as leaves in autumn ; and among the multitude the malcontent visage of Dhuleep Singh will never be missed. The Prince of Wales has treated these distinguished visitors with marked consideration and favour, and they are almost as popular in fashionable society as Buffalo Bill himself, who is unquestionably the leading lion of the Jubilee season.

Mr. Sutherland, the chairman of the P. and O. Company, made a spirited protest, at the half-yearly meeting on Wednesday, against the very unjust strictures passed on poor Captain Perrins of the Tasmania by angry and unreasonable passengers. I hear that the Company talk of taking proceedings against Mr. Allen for libel. Mr. Sutherland was more plain-spoken than polite in explaining that the Company does not employ Lascar crews from motives of economy, but only because Indian sailors have been found to be superior to Europeans in sobriety, obedience to discipline, and general efficiency.

J. M. M.

## THEATRICALS AT MHOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MHOW, JUNE 20.

LAST Thursday afternoon the precincts of the Loyal North Lancashire Theatre presented a most unwonted scene of bustle and animation, for by the kindness of General Gillespie, who had expressed his willingness to defray all expenses, and to whom the idea occurred, and the good nature of the amateurs who have been recently delighting us with their efforts in "Creatures of Impulse," a morning performance of this extremely pretty and taking musical extravaganza was arranged for the married people and their children, both civil and military, of Mhow. As 6 o'clock drew near, vehicles of every description, some of them fearfully and wonderfully made, began to empty their loads of children and parents, literally in hundreds, for we are a very much-married station. Until to-day it was always rather a matter of wonder to us how so many sardines are packed in a box without detriment to their subsequent appearance, but Thursday's crowd has quite taken away our surprise.

After a well-executed overture by the string band of the 7th Dragoon Guards, the curtain drew up and displayed to a thoroughly happy and very expectant audience the "Three Pigeons" Inn, kept by charming Mistress Martha (Mrs. Ditmas), Peter (Mr. Dietz), a country bumpkin, soon informs the world in an amusing topical duet, in which he is joined by the old Jew Bombohardt (Mr. Danby), a close-fisted avaricious old miser, that a strange old lady has settled herself down at the inn, and has neither eaten or drunk for six weeks, and is still going strong ; but what is worse, she not only declines to pay her back rent, evidently under the impression that she is in Ireland, but absolutely refuses to budge an inch. The conclusion arrived at is that she must be a fairy, but Peter at once shows the absurdity of such an idea by informing us that whereas all well brought up fairies invariably do everything with a wand, this old lady cleans her teeth with a tooth brush, which, as demonstrated by Euclid, is absurd. Further comment is cut short by the entrance of Pipette (Mrs. Danby), the landlady's charming but terribly sensitive daughter, a veritable fairy, who trips in a vision of grace and prettiness, with the startling news that "a real live sergeant with mustaches and all sorts of dreadful things, is near, and that as she is so shy that she cannot even look at a man, much less stay in the same house with one, she would like, if quite convenient, to retire from the world and go into a nunnery, a wish heartily echoed by Peter. In the meantime Sergeant Kloots (Major Biscoe), the bravest man in the King's army, arrives like the H. A. Drum Major at Woolwich, gorgeous in plumes and gold lace, which finery he pathetically tells us in song is only vanity and of a floating nature, for no sooner has he spent on it

his somewhat scanty pay

When out comes a general order to abolish it all next day. However, united action is required, and Peter, who candidly owns he is not nearly as afraid of an old lady as he is of a young man, volunteers to be the first to try and evict the unprofitable tenant. His chance soon comes, for suddenly the fairy (Mrs. Moore-Lane) appears, who, by the way, is any thing but old and the reverse of ugly, although she owns herself to 843, so goodness only knows what her age is in reality. As a punishment for his cowardly conduct in threatening and "squaring up" to her, she condemns him to go about squaring up to and offering to fight every one, big and small, till further notice. Sergeant Kloots, the bravest man in the army, who next tries his hand at ridding the inn of the obstruction, is condemned to cringe and crouch in abject terror before every one he meets till further notice, and to run away begging them in supplicant tones not to hurt him.

Pipette, who, we are reluctantly compelled to admit is a bit of a humbug, tries flattery where force has failed, and carries it to such an extent as to declare herself able to "kiss the dear old lady all day long," and as a preliminary begins with one or two specimen kisses. The dear old lady does n't see it in the same light, and as a punishment condemns her to go about and ask every one she meets to kiss her till further notice. The repulsive old miser turns out to be the first person she encounters, and we are bound to admit he seems to fully appreciate the enviable position when she runs up and asks to be kissed with the most charming naivete.

The meeting which then takes place between the fairy and the miser affords the latter an opportunity for some good acting, and the manner in which he depicts his natural avarice struggling with the desire to possess the art of living on nothing at all, of the way he bids up from a "tic" to a real golden guinea as the price of obtaining from the fairy the knowledge he desires, is excellent. But he is likewise to suffer, and the fairy apparently recognising the difficulty of the task in hand, is compelled in this case to invoke the assistance of spirits, elves, and demons in helping her in the herculean task of changing the mean avaricious spirit of the miser into one of kindness and charity. This she does in the prettiest song in the piece, and it is hard to realize that so charming a lady with such a sweet clear voice can be the dreadful person all describe her.

On her disappearance all enter, and under the influence of her magic spell, behave as she has commanded them, becoming veritable creatures of impulse. The climax is reached when above the din and shouts of "Now then come on !" "Oh, I say, don't do that," "Kiss me," &c., &c., are heard the miser's words, "I cannot help it, but an irresistible impulse compels me to say, allow me to offer you ALL a guinea." Then with a crash the fairy reappears, and in releasing them from their respective spells, wishes them farewell for ever. All join in the songs and dances which follow, the dancing of the ladies recalling to the memory of us exiles in a strange land visions of the Gaiety in the palmy days of Kate Vaughan. The curtain falls on a country dance, which, with its intricate figures and changes, speaks volumes for the patient and hard work necessary to have produced such perfection. The hearty and prolonged applause proved how thoroughly the exertions of all were appreciated, particularly when the exhausted performers kindly responded to the encore by going through the last dance once more.

We are glad the popular and energetic manager, Major Moore-Lane, this time answered the call of an appreciative audience, and received in person the reward and thanks of those for whom he has worked so hard and so successfully. After three cheers for the General, to whose thoughtfulness the repetition of the performance was due, the party dispersed, regretting that fairies do not exist in real life to convert charming landladies, lively Pipettes and miserly Jews into creatures of impulse.

## THE PRINCIPAL OF THE FERGUSSON COLLEGE ON THE VALUE OF HIS ENGLISH EDUCATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—At the Poona Summer Series of Lectures, delivered last month, Mr. Vaman S. Apte, M.A., Principal, Fergusson College, Poona, is reported by the *Kesari*, a vernacular newspaper, conducted by the Professors of that College, to have said—"It is a *julum* (tyranny) that we have to learn English, and if Rs. 75 be paid to me, I will never learn English." This is rather a startling confession. But it is a close and faithful translation of the original Marathi passage, reported in a Supplement to the *Kesari* of the 7th inst. To remove all source of doubt, I give the original Marathi—"*Ingrezi shikane ha amachyavar julum ahe, ani pannahe rupaye mala annn dilyas mi kadhi hi ingrezi shikanar nahi.*" This means that Mr. Apte is ready to part with his English education for the modest sum of Rs. 75, or, as he puts it, if that sum were given him, he would give up his English. By this, however, he meant to say, I suppose, that he would sell his English not for a lump sum of Rs. 75, paid once for all, but for a monthly allowance equal to that sum. Now this gentleman, who is thus anxious to get rid of his English education, is the Principal of an English College, recognized by the Bombay University, and it is to him and to his colleagues that the Bombay Government is seriously proposing to transfer the very flourishing and dearly loved Deccan College, and thereby the entire higher English education of the people of the Deccan. Is a man, who thinks it a tyranny to have to learn English, and who values his English education at Rs. 75, a fit and proper person to give that education to the natives of this country ? It is for the Government and the public to decide this point. The public on their part have strongly protested against the transfer of the Deccan College to the Deccan Education Society, which is merely, it is said, a body of good-natured gentlemen, put together by the managers of the Fergusson College, to serve as dummies, and Government, in their latest resolution on the subject, have duly appreciated this strong popular feeling.—Yours, &c.,

SPECTATOR.

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA CURRENCY NOTES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The answer of "Fact" in your issue of to-day to my letter of the 17th instant is all pure "Fiction" to me. He considers me very much in the dark upon the subject about which I wrote. His letter informs me of nothing I did not know before, only it leaves me in other respects in a worse state of perplexity. As for rushing into print on the subject, as "Fact" would have his readers suppose, there has been very little rush about it, seeing that I have for some years had thoughts of troubling you with my views there anent. At last the infliction has become so grievous that, like Mr. MacDermott, in his evidence before the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate in connection with the alleged serious defalcations in the Paper Currency Offices, it was more than I could bear. I know this much of financial matters, that instead of receiving two shillings for every Company's rupee, I only get about one shilling and fourpence halfpenny when I wish to remit to England ; also that for cashing a Calcutta or Madras Government of India Currency note, I have to suffer a loss of ½ per cent., for Indian income tax 2½ per cent., and for English income tax 5 per cent—in all 47½ per cent as stated before, so that this knowledge of financing the rupee is brought home to me pretty forcibly, and if it is not so to "Fact," then all I can say is that he must get more than the general public, and is therefore contented with his lot.

"Fact" tells us that the true cause of the depreciation of the rupee is the appreciation of gold, and that it effects cost of horses, house-rent, and carriages in the same way. If the promise to pay on demand at Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, why is the preposition "at" omitted ? I am not surprised to learn that Government makes the large sum of ten lakhs out of the public in the way indicated by "Fact." I am however grieved to think that such an infliction should be tolerated with the means of communication of the present day. If the sum is required out of the pockets of "Bono Publico," as "Fact" would have us believe, then get it in a more legitimate way ; and more if necessary, but certainly not by this unreasonable system of deduction from the Government of India currency note, which promises to pay on demand without any discount whatever. I am quite aware that the Bank of England notes are cashed at par, no matter what the amount may be, and that is not the case with the Government of India currency notes. I am also aware that India is fifteen times larger than Great Britain, and I believe it is a fact that its population is increasing by about one million every year. The more need, therefore, that we should be well cared for by a paternal Government, and get the same value for our silver as our friends in England. As stated in my former letter, I could understand the difficulties of financing and keeping the different treasuries supplied with notes and specie when Railways in India were in their infancy, but now it is very different with our two grand trunk systems of Railway, which bring the various places within a few days of each other. I need scarcely inform "Fact" that he has informed your readers no new truth regarding the financing of the Government of India currency notes, and that my previous contention still holds good. With regard to the appreciation of gold as being the correct expression and the depreciation of silver as the incorrect, it seems to me more fancy than fact, and I cannot do better than quote from an able article by my old friend, Mr. Knight, of the *Statesman*, on this subject :—"The simplest way of dealing with the question, is to remember that practically we have to deal only with the Indian ryot, or cultivator, who grows the produce we export, and the consumer who buys that produce in London. The more we reflect upon the problem, the more perplexing does it become. May it not be that we have generalised upon the question too hastily? We should certainly like to see special inquiry into the prices of Indian exports and imports alone, instead of mixing up therewith an inquiry into the course of prices generally in the country. We are not satisfied that it is true that prices in India are unaffected by the fall in silver. We suspect that they have been influenced thereby, without the fact being discerned.

"What the Indian cultivator really receives for his wheat, is the gold price which the English buyer pays for it in London, less the series of charges for transport that begin to be incurred from the time the produce leaves the cultivator's hands, up to its actual sale in London, Liverpool, or wherever the foreign market is. The price which he receives for his wheat, is the gold price it sells for in London, less the whole of the charges that have been incurred in transporting it from the ryot's fields in India, to the miller who buys it in London. Now these charges are incurred partly in silver, and partly in gold. The transport charges paid in India, as well as the ryot's rental, are paid in silver, and he gains by the price of silver being low in the market where he buys it. The charges that accrue in the shape of ocean freight, insurance and commissions after the shipment leaves India, are paid in gold, but as he receives payment in gold for his wheat in London, the appreciation or depreciation of that metal would not seem to affect him in so far as these latter charges are concerned.

"What he is interested in, and what vitally affects him, is the price for which the wheat sells in London. It is that price which he finally receives, less the whole cost of transporting the wheat from his threshing floor. He is interested in the transport charges, and the commissions of the whole class of middlemen being reduced to a minimum. Every diminution in the cost of transport, whether in the bullock-hackery and railway charges to Calcutta, or in the freight and shipping charges to the foreign market—is a gain to the cultivator. Cheap transport, light commission charges, low freight, are all a gain to him, since all have to be paid out of the price for which the wheat sells. What the ryot at last gets is the residue that remains after paying all the charges of transporting the wheat from his fields to the London corn market. He is interested therefore in high prices and low transport charges, while it is a gain to him that this transport charges are partly incurred in silver. Desultory and elementary as these notes are, they deal with facts that are too much lost sight of in the statistical method of discussion, that has so much engrossed public attention, and we bring them prominently forward, only because they seem to be lost sight of. We have not the time ourselves, to show their bearing upon the silver question, but they have a very close relation to the subject."

I am sure your readers will be indebted to "Fact" if he will only go carefully into the entire question of the Government of India currency notes ; also the appreciation of gold, whereby there will be no depreciation of silver, and bring us back to the good old days when we received 180 grains of silver in English currency for 180 grains of silver in Indian currency as the exchange value,instead of having to accept the doctrine that the exchange value of 180 grains of silver in Indian currency is only equal to 120 grains of silver in English currency, as if there were some differences in the quality of the metal of the two countries, which I believe there is not. Twenty shillings can be converted into a sovereign inEngland, while ten rupees—the silver equivalent—cannot. England is therefore causing its silver coinage to circulate at a rate above the market value of silver simply because it possesses a gold currency. I then ask, why is it that England should be favoured, while India, which offers to the people of England the second greatest market in the world, is mulcted 47½ per cent. for every rupee, as before described ?

If this gradual drop in the exchange value of the rupee, &c., is not now stopped, ere long it will touch zero.

In conclusion, will "Fact" be good enough to tell me if I am right in supposing that it is the interest of the monied classes in England who find their opportunity in the existing state of things which permits the charge ? I maintain that it is the duty of the State to maintain a standard of value which it has itself prescribed.

I suppose "Fact" will tell us that it is the private concern of those who are affected thereby, and that Government has nothing to do with it—an easy way certainly to get out of all this silver trouble. The responsibility must be fastened upon some one for the existing state of things in a way there can be no escaping.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay Club, June 20. PRO BONO PUBLICO.

## THE GOVERNMENT AND THE BOMBAY MEMORIALISTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The treatment which the memorialists have received from the Bombay Government has not been without effect, for the present memorial is drawn up with studied moderation, and appeals to the Secretary of State to affirm the principle that the office of Chief Presidency Magistrate should be held by a stipendiary Magistrate of five years' standing. It is pointed out that by certain statutes large towns in England, whose criminal work had outgrown the capacities of Justices of the Peace, may apply for the office of a stipendiary Magistrate, and provision is made for the appointment to such offices of Barristers of a certain standing. The memorialists, however, seem to forget that stipendiary Magistrates exist in Bombay, and that there is not one but three such Magistrates, whose whole time is devoted to the work. Evidently, therefore, the question at issue is narrowed to the point whether this Chief Magistrate should be a Barrister of five years' standing. In England a Barrister is generally a gentleman with a superior education, and the object of the statute is to provide that the stipendiary Magistrate should not only have some knowledge of law, but should be a man of some education also. The Civil Service of India, however, consists of men of very superior education, tested by an open competition, and it may be said without offence that they stand upon a somewhat higher level than the ordinary run of Bombay Barristers. A Civilian, moreover, as is well known, is in the constant practice of the Criminal law from the first year of his arrival, and to some extent also of the Civil law. It might safely be said that the Civilian has a far greater familiarity with the Criminal law than most Barristers, and there can be no question that many of the latter are in every way second-rate men compared with the Civilian who is nothing more than a gentleman who, with superior culture, has devoted himself to the daily administration of Civil and Revenue law, and to some extent of Civil law. His familiarity with the language is not a disadvantage, and his personal knowledge of the manners and customs of the people has been acquired by many years of lonely wandering through their villages.

Of the two, therefore, the Civilian should be preferred to the Barrister on public grounds. One has a superior education and a familiarity with the language and customs of the people, while his daily occupation has been the administration of the law. The other has a fair education and such knowledge of the law as he can pick up by attendance in Court and the occasional conduct of a suit. Nevertheless, Government have not made the office a scheduled appointment reserved for the Civil Service, and this has been wisely done. It is desirable that the local Government should have some substantial patronage in its hands for the reward of good public service. The Civil Service has ample pastures for its own enjoyment, and it is not good policy to encourage their invasion into common land. But it is not necessary to say anything on this head, for the present appointment is admittedly temporary, and when the office does fall vacant, a suitable appointment will naturally be made which will tie the holder to the Bench for many years.

The memorialists are somewhat beside the mark in representing their views as the opinion of the inhabitants of Bombay. If the memorial represents any view it is that of a small section. It does not represent the views of the native community, or of any considerable section of the English community, and all that need be done to this memorial is to put it into the oblivion of the

WASTE PAPER BASKET.

June 20.

## INDIANS IN LONDON AND THE JUBILEE.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the following address which has been adopted by the Indians in London for presentation to the Queen on the occasion of the Jubilee :—

Most Gracious Sovereign,—We, your Majesty's Indian subjects, resident in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, beg most humbly to approach your Majesty's most august person with our most loyal and heartfelt congratulations on the auspicious occasion of the completion of Fifty Years of your Gracious Majesty's glorious reign.

Your Gracious Majesty's rule has been a great blessing to India. She has enjoyed the fullest measure of peace and security of life and poverty—a reality without parallel in her chequered history extending over many centuries. We most humbly beg to assure your Majesty that the motherly solicitude for the welfare of the almost countless millions of your Indian people, as expressed in your Majesty's Gracious Proclamation of 1858, as repeatedly emphasized by the successive Viceroys, end recently on the celebration of the joyous Jubilee in India by his Excellency the Earl of Dufferin in the words : "There is no section of her subjects whose interest she watches with more loving or affectionate solicitude than your own ; that the welfare of the people of India was nearest to the Empress' heart," has endeared your Majesty to the loyal people of India as no Sovereign has ever before been. On the same occasion the Viceroy has truly said : "The loyalty and devotion of her subjects to her throne and person have grown more tender and intense. At this moment 200 millions of her Indian subjects are giving expression to the feelings and sentiments I have described, with a unanimity and spontaneity which I believe would be impossible to parallel in any other country of the world."

The movement of affording female medical aid to the women of India, initiated under your Majesty's gracious patronage by her Excellency the Countess of Dufferin, has caused the women of India, though at a distance, to know and love the more their kind Lady-Empress ; this movement we trust will not only bring healing to the body but also to the mind, and thereby raise the social condition of India's women.

While the rapid spread of Western Education and Western enlightenment is naturally creating new hopes and aspirations in the minds of our countrymen, it is also unquestionably increasing their loyalty to the

of party has with many obscured fundamental truths of the abstract sacredness of government and of godliness. In no small degree this pessimistic view of modern life is due to the tendency to idealise the past, which mellows its darker episodes and casts a sheen of spidery round its joys unequalled by the brightest sunshine in the present. So middle age looks back to the golden glory of youth and old age to the vigour of manhood. But in truth the second estate should be prophets of the Gospel of the First Cause, while the unrolling of the perfection of laws proclaims the majesty of the law-giver. There is then nothing in the advance of learning which can stand between us and St. Peter's ideal of life. Honour all men, for thus we honour God, who in the incarnation took up human nature into closest union with the divine. Love the brotherhood, and in the degree of that love you are driven by God to love God, for this is the secret of a child and a happy life. Honour the king and you honour Him who appointed the king. This is the thought which has been in my mind throughout with the words of the anthem ringing in my ears. "Remembering that the powers that be are ministers ordained by Thee." Kings appointed by men derive their power from God. How different on this point is the teaching of Jesus Christ from the Erastian view, too often taken of the glorious connection between Church and State, which for so many years has been a splendid characteristic of the English Constitution, that view I mean in which it is thought to be nothing less than a compliment to God that His religion should be upheld by the patronage and protection of the civil power. This is arrogant and impudent irreverence. The true view is that the State is honoured beyond expression by the privilege of this connection, and her chief is that he should be the due discharge of this responsibility. I have been impelled along this train of thought by the form of this night's service. We have been undertouring to keep touch with the central idea of English thought this week—the Jubilee of Queen Victoria. Fifty chequered years have past since God set her to rule over us—years of sunshine, the bright sunshine of a loyal people's love, and this has never been dimmed. The brightness too of domestic love, often darkened by the shadow of death, the tears of mourning and "the care that yokes with Empire." But through all the unswerving love and loyalty of her subjects, love and loyalty testified to by many a spontaneous burst of national joy and grief—the people rejoicing and weeping with the joy and sorrows of their Queen. And the love and loyalty of Englishmen is to-day increased and glorified by that of the people of India, free as we are free in the enjoyment of the magnificent rights of our free constitution. However we may have failed in our duty to India, we have at least succeed in teaching her children one grand lesson, they have learnt the meaning of loyalty. May God enable us long to boast that the characteristics of our race are love and loyalty, liberty and godliness; and may the dim vision which India, which this year is rejoicing with England in Jubilee thanksgiving, shall submit to the gentle yoke of the truth as it is in Jesus Christ.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Sultan of Zanzibar's s s s Swordsman, 720 tons, Captain M Symons, arrived at Bombay yesterday from Zanzibar which port she left on the 10th inst. She has brought a general cargo and the following first-class and 20 deck passengers:—Captain Sweidler, Mr Fraser and Mr Tattala Jalsee.

The B I S N Co's steamer Purulia, 993 tons, Captain J Robertson, arrived in Bombay yesterday, from Karachi and the Persian Gulf (June 8), laden with a general cargo and sixty chests of opium and the following passengers:—Mr A F Jenkens, Miss Alcock, Mr Mustafa Khan, wife, a lady and two children and 21 deck.

The Bombay harbour again put on a *gala* appearance, yesterday, it being the Queen-mother's Jubilee Day. The work of decoration and illumination of the vessels therein having already been done both by Government and private companies on the officialized day. By associating the work of decoration that was undertaken yesterday, was by no means grand, but what little was done in this quarter in the face of the uncertain weather did not fail to make an effect of its own. Such of the private companies' vessels as were in the stream and the docks were dressed with buntings of variegated colours, hoisted either in rainbow fashion from mast to mast, or suspended from the masts and yard-arms. Even the Government vessels, at present in Bombay, were not behind in their display of loyalty. The purses being not elastic enough to allow of their being able to celebrate the Jubilee over again, they rest contented by flying additional ensigns. The day was clear almost all day, and the waters also not being very rough, the scene in the harbour, as unfolded to an observer ashore, was not a little pleasing.

### ARRIVALS.

| June. | Vessels. | Commander | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 21 | Swordsman (s) | Simons | Zanzibar, June 10. |
| | Purulia (s) | Robertson | Muscat, June 8. |
| | Inchkinna (s) | MacDonald | Liverpool, May 11. |

### DEPARTURES.

| June. | Vessels. | Commander | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 21 | Panama (s) | Humphries | Gibraltar. |
| | Au-trella (s) | Nautes | London &c. |
| | Rizoon (s) | Pole | Palermo, Sm paul. |
| | Gowjoo (s) | Brotherton | Antwerp. |
| | Nurjehan (s) | Jones | Coast and Calcutta. |

### VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.*

FOR LONDON.

1478 Etna (s), Brorsen.
480 Kangra (s), Ingram.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1164 Edwin Reed, Fulton.
1833 Esther Roy, Hodgson.
1700 Kirby Hall (s), Pearse.
2025 Lord Charlemont (s), Bocquet.
2035 Mercia Hall (s), Barnes.
2007 Mc Hughes (s), Henry.
2318 Persia (s), Hatsell.

FOR ANTWERP.

1781 City of Philadelphia, Winn.
1 80 Manitoba (s), Houssaye.
1802 St. Oswald (s), Dove.
1220 Wivenhoe (s), Galley.

FOR HAVRE.

1780 Darien (s), Harrell.
2284 Lt. Errant (s), McGill.
1199 Rockcliffe (s), Baxter.

FOR HULL.

1113 Draco (s), Douglas.

FOR DUNKIRK.

1591 Clan Forbes (s), White.
1378 Federation (s), Pinkham.

FOR U. K. OR CONTINENT.

1645 Athabasca (s), George.
1277 Bedouin (s), Jennings.
1423 Como (s), Green.
1372 Cuba (s), Hogeson.
1313 Eddystone (s).

FOR GENOA AND LEGHORN.

1961 Germania (s), Thomas.

FOR GENOA AND MARSEILLES.

2140 Wonder Hall (s), Verrill.

FOR TRIESTE AND VENICE.

2388 Thania (s), Mayo.

FOR ANNUNZIATA AND NAPLES.

1030 Darwin (s), Williams.

FOR PORT SAID.

1132 Tarpeia (s), Carr.

FOR PORT SAID FOR ORDERS.

1144 Kingdom (s), Roberts.

FOR CHINA.

2022 Decoea (s), Caid.
1139 Geelong (s), Creecy—P and O
2128 Khedive (s), Logzin, Mails June 24.

FOR CHITTAGONG.

629 Daylight.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1720 Jacob E. Ridgeway, Call.

UNFIXED.

Ships.

2073 Ardencraig, Hampshire.
248 Peggie Day, Hill.
306 Sarah Smith, Nott.
948 Suffolk, Card.
1730 Talavera, Robson.

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

H. M. S. Briton, Lloyd.
H. M. S. Canning, Edwards.
H. M. S. Dalhousie, Wilson.
I. M. S. Amherwitch, Ayres.
I. M. S. Investigator.

* Coasting Steamers and Country Ships not included.

### VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

SHIPS FROM HOME PORTS.

1281 Assaye, Ritchie—Liverpool, April 18.
1080 Hutton Hall, Slater—Penarth, April 27.
2117 Fulwood, Jones—Cardiff, May 9.
2810 Glenfiddich, Lynn—Cardiff, May 13.
1742 Middlesex, Jones—Penarth, May 25.
2033 Benvenue, Modrel—Penarth, May 29.

FROM OUT PORTS.

878 Taff, Shoemaker—Reunion.
693 Runnymede, Jarnious—Falsepoint.
491 Glen Calada, Lamont—Falsepoint.

SHORTLY DUE.

2214 Clyde—Sydney—Left Suez Canal May 25—P. & O.
1377 Gray-toke—Cardiff—Left Suez Canal June 1—Discharges at Aden.
1515 Kashgar—Hongkong—Left Suez Canal June 3—P. & O.
1702 Tor-ill Head—Cardiff—Left Suez Canal June 4—Discharges Perim.
1466 Cameo—Penarth—Left Suez Canal June 8.
2221 Bengal—Sydney—Left Suez Canal June 8—P. & O.
1999 Brookfield—Cardiff—Left Suez Canal June 9.
1471 Bermuda—Hongkong—Left Suez Canal June 10.
2714 Peregrine—Hongkong—Left Suez Canal June 10—Discharges at Singapore June 19.
1112 Aluwa—Chittagong—Left S ez Canal June 10.
1269 Wentbg—Cardiff—Left Suez Canal June 11.
2109 Nubia (s), Verdier—Left Suez Canal June 11.
2131 Aman—Calcutt—Left Suez Canal June 11.
1373 Ben Murray—Liverpool—Left Suez Canal June 11.
479 Khios—Hongkong—Left Suez Canal June 11—P. & O.
1397 Loch Etive—Hartlepool—Left Suez Canal June 14.
2151 Singapore—Genoa—Left Suez Canal June 17—Hubbard Line Co.
2252 Rajula—London—Left Suez Canal June 17—P. & O.
1977 Othello—Hull—Left Suez Canal June 17.

EXPECTED.

1466 Indurbona—Liverpool, May 11, at Port Said June 1.
1476 Saeroblusco—Cardiff, May 21—Dischargeing at Aden.
1998 Inchkinna—Liverpool, May 21.
1391 China—Liverpool, May 31.
1314 Hezzata—London, June 4—Via Karachi. Left Lisbon June 10.
2125 Pekin—London, June 9—P. & O.
2442 Medley Hall—Liverpool, June 10.
1479 County of York—Liverpool, June 11.
1913 Clan Buchanan—Liverpool, June 11.
1962 Slain—Yehlee, June 18—P. & O.
2005 Victoria—Trieste, June 18.
2323 Asia—Livorno 1, June 18.
3014 D. Baldanio—Genoa—Rubattino Co.
1297 Barcelona—Cardiff.
1475 Empire—Cardiff.
1117 City of Carthage—Liverpool.
2007 Arara—Cardiff.
2017 Iran—Cardiff.
1936 Highfield—Cardiff.
1581 Clan Gaffrie—Liverpool.
1726 Hagi—Antwerp.
1140 Seawell—Penarth.
1801 Queen Victoria—Cardiff.
1921 Aspatria—Cardiff.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—JUNE 19.

Burroughs, Surgn-Major, Bo., 3rd Bo. Cavalry, on sick leave, from Neemuch.

JUNE 20.

Cama, Surgn, Mad., I.M.D., from sick leave, from England.
Trotter, Capt., Bl., 17th B. Cavy., from furlough, from Europe.

JUNE 21.

Aitken, Major, Bl. R.A., on leave from Jutagh.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 21.

JUNE 21.

Barlow, Capt., Bl. R.A., from leave, to Meerut.
St. Paul, Major, Bl. Rifle Brig., from leave to Chheratta.
Usher, Capt., Bo., 7th Drag. Guards, from leave, to Mhow.
Swan, Surgn, Bl., M. Staff, from sick leave,
Farrant, Capt., Mad. Staff Corps, on leave, to Europe.
Harris, Capt., Bl., 2nd Devon Regt., on privilege leave, to Europe.
Mortimer, Capt., Bl., Mily Works, on sick leave, to England.
Canolly, Col., Bl. S. Corps, on furlough, to Europe.
Aitken, Major, Bl. R.A., on leave, to England.
Trotter, Capt., Bl., 17th Cavy., on leave, to England.
Patterson, Surgn-Major, Bo. M. D., on leave, to England.
Cook, Lt-Col., Bl., 36th Sikhs, on duty, to Jalandar.
Ross-Johnson, Lt., Bl., K. O. S. Borderers, on sick leave, to England.
Phillips, Capt., Bl., Rl. Welsh Fus., on promotion, to England.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDER

By Lieut-Col. The Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, June 22nd, 1887.

1. There will be drill at the head-quarters this day Wednesday, from 9 to 10 p.m. All recruits are particularly requested to attend.

By Order,
(Sd.) G. W. ROUGHTON, Capt.,
Offiating Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

## SCENES OF TERROR AND DESPAIR AT SEA.

THE CELTIC AND BRITANNIC COLLISION.

By the Arizona, which arrived from New York yesterday, came despatches and newspapers containing graphic accounts of the recent terrible collision between the Celtic and Britannic steamers.

WHEN THE VESSELS STRUCK.

As the two vessels struck, there was a terrific roar, and the sea was churned into foam by the shock. The prow of the Celtic struck the port side of the Britannic, shaft the mizzenmast, tearing a gap 4 ft. wide in her side at the water-line. It was a glancing blow, and as the Britannic plunged ahead with her helm hard-a-port the torn prow of the Celtic swept back along her ponderous rival, groaning and tearing away the massive iron bulwarks of the main deck like so much brown paper. Wild unchecked and unrestrained piercing cries of terror a crowd of the steerage passengers on the main deck fled through the iron covered gangway at the side of the vessel below the hurricane deck. The heavy curved iron plates were twisted up, and fell with a mass of shattered timber upon the passengers beneath, mutilating them horribly. One man was torn in two. The head of a little girl was cut off and the fragments of her body spattered the clothes of her wounded brother. She had been smiling in her mother's face a moment before. Two other men and a woman were dashed into eternity as the grinding timbers and plates were hurled in all directions, wounding as they fell.

THE RUSH FOR THE BOATS.

The speed of the Britannic turned the Celtic around, and as the latter bounded back the air was filled with fearful cries. The deck of the Britannic ran with blood. Huge waves swirled against the hole in her side and the ocean poured into compartment No. 4, where the single men of the steerage slept. Cowed reigned below. "Rush!" cried the wild-eyed men as the water rose, and the vessel whook from end to end. "There's no danger—it's all right; an accident has happened to the machinery." Sick women with their infants in their arms crawled out of the steerage bunks, and stared with bloodless countenances. The rough men rushed on deck, and children began to cry. Suddenly the steward reappeared to the advantage. He looked like a corpse. "Up on deck for your lives!" he roared, "the ship is sinking." Then arose a wild mad rush for the boats. The miscellaneous brutes fought their way to the front, trampling on the weak and helpless as they went. The fog grew thicker and thicker as the savage scene grew more and more tumultuous. The women were pale, silent, and heroic. Three noble sisters of St. John the Baptist stole about in their black robes exhorting their sister passengers not to fear death if they had to go down with the ship, but to pray for courage.

BURIED AT SEA.

A man came down among the women in the steerage at two o'clock on Friday morning. There was no colour in his face, and he shivered. "My God!" he cried, "they are sewing up the dead people in sacks." It was so. Under the pallid gleam of the electric light a group of seamen were stitching silently at dark bundles. A few men stood around. Tears stole down the bronzed faces of the sailors as they did their solemn work out on the wide lonely ocean. Then each bundle was lifted tenderly and reverently to the bulwarks, and placed upon a plank. Splash! splash! splash! The rough men wiped their eyes, and Captain Perry buried his face in his hands. Splash! splash! The wind howled and the waves splashed, and the mother of the little dead girl wailed over her wounded boy. When the morning sun rose in splendour, the sea was calm and gentle, and the haggard, passengers hung over the rails of the two riven vessels like some starved host on the walls of a besieged city.

## THE COTTON INDUSTRY.

The Board of Trade returns for April show that the aggregate amount of cotton goods sent abroad in the four months of this year was probably larger than at any previous time for one-third of a year. These shipments, however, are no clue to the present condition of the cotton cloth trade. They represent the goods delivered to the merchant, which were ordered by him several months ago, and do not in any sense indicate the state of the producer's order-book just now. The fact is, many of the large manufacturers of East Lancashire who make goods suitable for India have entered no new orders for several weeks past, and are to a great extent out of contract, with no business of importance offering at the moment. Indeed, already large weaving concerns are beginning to prepare to curtail production. India appears to be sending hardly any instructions to purchase cloth, and the feeling in Manchester and in Indian commercial circles is one somewhat approaching to depression. Merchants are reducing their staffs in the packing of goods. As regards cotton yarn, the official figures show a rather serious falling off for this year, the leading item of decrease being China. This is accounted for in a degree by the successful competition of Bombay with Lancashire spinnings in the China markets. To France and Roumania there is also a heavy decrease. When we take the four months together we find also a decline in the yarn shipments. The export cotton yarn department of this country is in anything but a satisfactory position. Besides the fact that India is taking our trade in China and Japan, the demand from India in the finer counts, notably 40's mule, is feeble; and very old-established firms of cotton spinners on those numbers are just now running part only of their machinery. The home trade yarn department is showing fair results for the past three months, as indicated in the table of stoppages appended. These profits, however, have arisen chiefly from speculative transactions in cotton entered into early in the year, when the raw material was nearly 1d per lb lower than current rates. As things show to-day, spinners in new mills, with latest modern machinery, cannot make ends meet to buy and sell on same day. The margin in the leading counts of yarn, viz., 32's cop twist, is barely 1d. per lb., and the actual cost of production in an old factory will be quite 2 3-16d. per lb. This home trade production is, of course, adversely affected by the present depression in the India cloth section.

| Spinning Company. | Spindles. | Gain for Three Capital. | Months. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | £ | £ |
| Smallbrook | 74,052 ... | 78,087 | 1,593 |
| Park and Bandy | 35,622 ... | 40,400 ... | 540 |
| Boundary ..... | 64,752 ... | 112,000 ... | 707 |
| Broadway ..... | 61,140 ... | 81,000 ... | 84 |
| Greenacres ..... | 108,390 ... | 130,000 ... | 640 |
| Cambridge ..... | ... ... | 37,224 ... | 137 |
| Werneth ..... | 99,092 ... | 120,000 ... | 1,337 |
| Cotton Hall ..... | 42,000 ... | ... | 396 |

Viewing the cotton industry as a whole, the prospects are discouraging, owing to over-production, and those well qualified to judge say that either ruinous prices will have to be accepted, or that short time will have to be adopted on a pretty free scale.—*Economist.*

## "IT MUST BE TRUE, ITS IN THE *TIMES*."

Free Trade is now the political creed of the English people, and Richard Cobden was the apostle of that creed. For years the *Times*—always right—vilified and traduced him and habitually libelled his friend and colleague John Bright. Mr. Cobden seldom read the *Times*. By chance one day he lighted on a copy in a friend's house, and saw this paragraph:—

"Though a small state may have something to lose by change it has usually more to gain, and so it comes to pass that it looks upon any attempt to reconstruct the map, or reform the institutions of Europe with something of that satisfaction with which the poor might regard *Mr. Bright's proposition for a division among them of the lands of the rich*, or the Roman plebians might hang on the lips of Gracchus when he rose to expound to them his last plan for a new colony, with large grants of land to every citizen who should join it."

At present Mr. Bright is a favourite with the *Times*. But, in the extract just quoted, it charges him with proposing a policy of public plunder, of seeking to divide among the poor the property of the rich. When Mr. Cobden read this passage he took up his pen and wrote (December 9, 1863) to the *Times*—

"To utter a syllable to prove that the above assertion that Mr. Bright advocated a division of the lands of the rich among the poor—is a groundless and gratuitous falsehood, would be to offer an insult to one who has done more probably than any other public man to popularise those economical truths on which the rights of property are based. To say that it is a foul libel for which the publisher is amenable to law were beside the question, because the object of the calumny would scorn any other court of appeal than that of public opinion. But a wider question is forced on our attention by this specimen of your too habitual mode of dealing, not merely with individuals, but with the interests of society. A tone of pre-eminent unscrupulousness in the discussion of political questions, a contempt for the rights and feelings of others, and a shameless disregard of consistency are displayed on the part of its writers, and long been recognised as the distinguishing characteristics of the *Times*, and place it in marked contrast with the rest of the periodical Press, including the penny journals of the metropolis and provinces."

Mr. Cobden then charged the *Times* with "moral cowardice" and threatened to lift the veil of anonymity and drag the writers of the assassin like articles from the cover of secrecy "stab in the dark." The *Times* suppressed the letter, and wrote privately to Mr. Cobden, saying, "Mr. Cobden has no right to expect the editor of the *Times*, upon a protest entirely irrelevant, to publish a series of most offensive and unfounded imputations upon himself and his friends." It may lie as much as it pleases, but no man, however much injured, must expect the *Times* to publish in its sacred columns. For the editor to tell a lie one day and to appear inconsistent by telling the truth or allowing anybody else to tell it next day, Mr. Cobden's letter was not published, but the *Times* justified itself in refusing to give the free trader a hearing.

"The facts are shortly these: Messrs. Bright and Cobden made speeches at Rochdale, which are reported in the *Times*, at unusual length and with extraordinary promptitude. Those speeches are discussed elaborately in two leading articles on successive days, and in each of them certain passages are interpreted as recommending a repartition of the land among the poor. Messrs. Cobden and Bright are expressly charged to disavow this interpretation if it misrepresents their meaning; but they make no reply, and apparently accept it as conveying their true intention."

Mr. Cobden replied to this statement:—

"I cannot allow even a day to pass without offering a remark on the astounding defence, or rather justification, which the editor of the *Times* has ventured to put forth, and to which he believed then, and I believe now, that not wholly actuated by the mercenary fear that the abolition of the paper duty which was contemplated as a part of the measures in connection with the treaty would be injurious to the interests of your journal."

Mr. Delane wrote a reply to this letter more feeble even than his first. He said that the *Times* did not make, or intend to make, the grave charges complained of by Mr. Cobden. A few days afterwards the *Daily News* quoted the following paragraph, which had appeared in the *Times* on the 26th of November, 1863:—

"This language [of Mr. Bright and Mr. Cobden] so often repeated, and so calculated to excite discontent among the poor and half-informed, has really only one intelligible meaning. 'Reduce the electoral franchise for whom you have done so you will obtain an assembly which will seize on the estates of the proprietors of land, and divide them gratuitously among the poor.' It may be right to reduce the franchise, but certainly not as a step to spoliation."

Quoting this extract, and referring to the statement in Mr. Delane's letter that the *Times* imputed no such charges as Cobden had complained of, Mr. Cobden wrote:—

"I sincerely trust there is some inaccuracy in this quotation, which is not only a libellous outrage upon two members of the House of Commons, but a dire insult to millions of honest and industrious Englishmen. If it be a correct extract from your leading articles, it is in direct contradiction to the statement made in your last letter, that you never imputed to Mr. Bright and myself the contemplation of any more violent means of dividing the land, than by a change in the law of succession. Assuming the words to be correctly given, you charge us directly with aiming at the 'seizure' of the landed property of the country for 'gratuitous' division among the poor. You will at once see that unless this language be unreservedly recalled it makes each statement in your last letter simply a mockery and so untrable."

The language was not "unreservedly recalled." Delane wrote a quibbling letter adhering the paragraph, but referring to the context, and then hinted to withdraw from the "personal part of the controversy," and wound up by saying, that Mr. Cobden might go to the law courts if he was not satisfied.

That the *Times*, less than twenty years ago, denounced Bright and Cobden as a pair of public plunderers, and declined to withdraw or make even any satisfaction whatever saying that the libelled man might go to the law courts if they pleased. This invitation Mr. Cobden passed by with contempt.

"Napoleon," wrote he, "is said to have declared that if he had had two Vandammes in his army he must have conquered Europe. I wish to God that I had only a couple of *Times* we should hang once for all, which, but might there not be some danger of our passing ourselves."

A pamphlet was published in 1804 by Mr Daryl Potter, of the Cobden Club. The pamphlet is entitled "The Traditional Policy of the *Times*, and the Introduction opens with the heading "The Character of the *Times*." Mr. Potter's pamphlet consists chiefly of a reprint of another pamphlet published in 1791, showing that the *Times* was then, as it is now, the unscrupulous and malevolent opponent of popular liberty in every shape and form. Here is what Mr. Potter says of the paper in his introduction:—

"The following pamphlet was published in 1791, in reply to an attack in the *Times* on the reformers of that day. It shows that the policy of calumniating opponents which the *Times* is still pursuing is an old game, and one which was inaugurated at an early period in its history. At that time some of the most respectable and peaceable inhabitants of Birmingham were to be written down because they were obnoxious to the ruling class. Now, Mr. Bright is the member for the same place, and his colleague, Mr. Cobden, are made the victims of its malevolence. It will be seen that modern legislation and public opinion have endorsed nearly every sentiment uttered at the meeting in question, notwithstanding the disgraceful riots which ensued and the approval which those riots received from the *Times*. Those who have been members for the same place, and his colleague, Mr. Cobden, are made the victims of its malevolence. It will be seen that modern legislation and public opinion have endorsed nearly every sentiment uttered at the meeting to

## INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,200,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and also accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Prite Bondsmen.

The Security of this Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officer under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Secretary.

THE KAISER-I-HIND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

CAPITAL Rs. 12,50,000.

DIRECTORS.

R. M. SAYANI, Esq.
MUNCHERJIER N. BANAJEE, Esq.
CURSONDASS VULUBHDASS, Esq.
NOWROJEE JEHANGIR GAMADIA, Esq.
FAZALBHOY VISRAM, Esq.
JEEWANDASS MOOLJEE, Esq.

AGENTS.

JEEWANDASS MOOLJEE & Co.

HEAD OFFICE

5, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FIRE RISKS on Mills, Presses, Godowns, Warehouses, Dwelling-houses, Shops, &c., &c., are accepted at most favourable rates and on advantageous terms.

FIRE AND LIFE.

LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCREASE OF FUNDS.

| | 1885. | 1886. |
|---|---|---|
| Income | £1,479,518 | £1,515,165 |
| General Reserve and Fire Re-Insurance Funds | £1,850,000 | £1,870,000 |
| Life and Annuity Funds | £3,638,612 | £3,807,579 |
| Total Invested Funds | £7,072,140 | £7,324,034 |

The attention of intending Insurers is particularly directed to the enormous resources of this Company.

*Reduced Life Rates :—Liberal terms.*

*Large Bonuses. Next Division 31st Dec.* 1888.

FIRE RISKS undertaken on Mills, Merchandise, Buncalow and nearly every description of property in the Bombay Presidency on the most favourable terms.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agents.

*NOW READY.*

## ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.

BY

JAMES DOUGLAS,

AUTHOR OF THE "BOOK OF BOMBAY."

In one handsome vol. of 430 pages, 8vo., Cloth-bound,

Rs. 5.

Can be had at the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office.

CONTENTS.


CHAPTER I.

WESTERN INDIA: PAST AND PRESENT—Changes in Western India—Bombay not Founded by Desperadoes—The Merchant of the Olden Time—His Wealth altogether Fabulous—Child and Oxenden—Matters now more Fairly Adjusted.

CHAPTER II.

CAVE TEMPLES OF WESTERN INDIA—Visitors in Past Times—Karli, Elephanta, &c.—Monks, Manner of Life—Kylas—How Caves Disappear—Decay of Ancient Faiths.

CHAPTER III.

BOMBAY CASTLE—Area—Weighing Book—Dr. Wills, Amour—Captain Crabb—Dungeons—Big Bell.

CHAPTER IV.

MALABAR HILL—Walkeshwar—Lord of Sand—Old Temple—Stone of Regeneration—The Hill in 1842—Pilgrims in the Olden Time—Lady Falkland—View from Cape Bombaim.

CHAPTER V.

BOMBAY CATHEDRAL—Oxenden's Design—Child's Malversation—Opening Day, 1718—Skirting the Bangor—Associations—Tombs—Laus Deo.

CHAPTER VI.

AUNGIER'S CONVENTION—Facts of Land Question—Nature of Convention—Bombay a Seat of Commerce and Industrial Enterprise—Our Feudal Superiority—The Land of Bombay—Population at Different Times—Earth Hunger.

CHAPTER VII.

BOMBAY CIRCA, 1839—No Man's Land—Passage Out—Gastronomy in 1839—Europe Shops—Country Houses—Law, Justice and Police—Subjects of Conversation—Bombay Hunt and Races—Commercial Enterprise—Men of the Time.

CHAPTER VIII.

SIR CHARLES JAMES NAPIER, G.C.C.—Napier a Bombay Man—Portrait—Hard Riding—Wellington and Napier—The ther of the Devil—McMurdo of the Bloody Hand—Acquisition of Sind—Hard Times—Fame and Fortune—A Good Hater—His Contemporaries—Swearing at Large—Cardinal Points—Exit Carolus.

CHAPTER IX.

ELIZA—Storne—Abbé Raynal—Eliza's Tomb—Daniel Draper—Mrs. James Eliza's Letters—Donald Campbell of Barbreck—James Forbes' Account—A Ball in Apollo Street, 1772—The Destroying Angel of Belvidere—Ladies of the Period.

CHAPTER X.

HILL CLIMBING, EAST AND WEST—Ben Nevis—Kilts and Calves—Ben Lawers in Extenso—View from Ben Nevis—A Boulder in Motion—Heat in India—Dodging the Sun, Khandalla Gorge.

CHAPTER XI.

BOMBAY HARBOUR—Sagargad—Kolaba Fort—Chaul—Francis Xavier—The Prongs—Old Woman's Island—Commodore James—Butcher's Island—Hog Island—Sion's Desolation—Bassein—The Bombay Islands.

CHAPTER XII.

ANGLO-INDIAN GHOSTS—Lord Brougham—Henry Salt—Warren Hastings—Probable Ghosts at Surat—The Dapoorie Ghost—Colonel Wallace's Ghost—Bombay Mint Ghost—Spirits from the Vasty Deep.

CHAPTER XIII.

ELEPHANTA—Cloaca Maximo—Big Snake at Elephanta—Tiger at Masagon—Who made Elephanta—Decay—Henry Salt—Gibbon and Robertson—Death of General Pimble.

CHAPTER XIV.

THOMAS CORYAT—Arrival at Surat—His Travels—Christmas, 1617—Death—Biographical—Personal—Fame—Desire o Travelling—Defects—Did he know Shakespeare—Conclusion.

CHAPTER XV.

A FORGOTTEN GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY—Sir William Medows—The Bombay of 1789—Antecedents—Jovial Times at Parel—Harris and Medows—Seringapatam—Brothers in Arms.

CHAPTER XVI.

OUR COINS—The Rupee—Sir Richard Temple—India Sink of Precious Metals—Gold Mines in India—Ancient Indian Coins—Forgeries—The Famine of 1876.

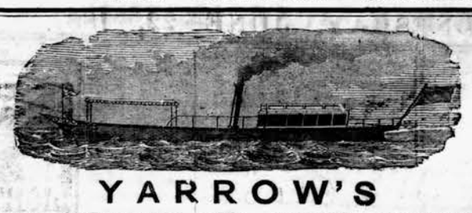
CHAPTER XVII.

HOW THE MUTINY WAS AVERTED IN BOMBAY—Forjett, Gunga Pursad, Lord Elphinstone Brownie of Blednoch—Mutineers Executed.

CHAPTER XVIII.

RAMLEH RECOLLECTIONS—Ramleh in 1800—Aboukir—Norman Macleod—Mr Briggs of Punch—Mohamed Ali—Mahimudeyeh Canal—The National Party.

Some Bombay Reminiscences
I'm Going to Bombay."
Governors of Bombay.
Historic Sites in Bombay
Notes to Volume.
Index.

## YARROW'S

SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.

Screw Steamers with speeds ranging up to 30 miles an hour.
Paddle Steamers with draft ranging down to 6 inches of water.

*Stern Wheel Steamers with very shallow draft especially suitable for river navigation.*

MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

**YARROW & CO., POPLAR, LONDON, E.**

Builders of the Stern Wheel Steamers used by the British Government for the Nile Expedition.

## Æsculap

THE ONLY TASTELESS APERIENT.
HUNGARIAN
NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

*Highest Award at the International Medical Exhibition, London, 1881.*

ÆSCULAP GIVES IMMEDIATE RELIEF AND ULTIMATE CURE IN ALL CASES OF CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, AFFECTIONS OF THE STOMACH AND LIVER, GOUT, HEADACHE, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, NEURALGIA, GRAVEL AND KIDNEY AFFECTIONS.

INVALUABLE FOR CORRECTING THE ILL EFFECTS OF ERROR OR EXCESS IN DIET.

ÆSCULAP COMBINES IN THE HIGHEST DEGREE THE APERIENT PROPERTIES OF ALL OTHER MINERAL WATERS WITH GREATER ALKALINITY AND NONE OF THEIR DEBILITATING INFLUENCE AND UNPLEASANT TASTE.

ÆSCULAP IS UNSURPASSED FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN. ...AND BUDA PESTH.

THE ÆSCULAP BITTER WATER COMPANY, LIMITED, 38, SNOW HILL, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON, E.C.

AGENTS :—KEMP & Co., Ld., for Bombay and the Presidency.

## BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE-AND-CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

## Cuticura

Eczema on Scalp.

A POSITIVE CURE
*for every form of*
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASE
FROM

Scrofula on Neck.

PIMPLES TO SCROFULA

DISFIGURING HUMORS, Humiliating Eruptions, Itching and Burning Skin and Scalp Tortures, and every species of Itching, Scaly, Pimply, Inherited, Scrofulous, and Syphilitic Diseases of the Blood, Skin and Scalp, with Loss of Hair, from infancy to old age, are cured by CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, and CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP, the great Skin Cures and Beautifiers, externally.

**Agonizing, Itching, and Burning Skin** Diseases, Eczema, Tetter, Ringworm, Psoriasis, Lichen, Pruritus, Dandruff, and Delicate Irritations peculiar to both sexes, instantly relieved by a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP and a single application of CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure. This, repeated daily, with three doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, will speedily cure Itching Diseases of the Skin and Scalp, when all other means fail.

**A Magnificent Popular Work on the Skin,** with Engraved Plates, is wrapped about the RESOLVENT. Also, one hundred Testimonials, solemnly sworn to before the British Consul, which repeat this story: I have been a terrible sufferer for years from Diseases of the Skin and Blood; have been obliged to shun public places by reason of my disfiguring humors; have had the best physicians; have spent hundreds of dollars, and got no relief until I used the CUTICURA REMEDIES, which have cured me, and left my skin and blood as pure as a child's. Send address with stamp to either of the wholesale druggists named in the opposite column, for "How to Cure Skin and Blood Diseases."

CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, Diuretic, and Aperient, cleanses the Blood and Perspiration of all Impurities and Poisonous Elements, and thus removes the CAUSE. Hence it cures speedily, permanently, and economically.

**Cuticura,** the GREAT SKIN CURE (a Medicinal Jelly for external use), instantly allays Itching and Inflammation, clears the Skin and Scalp of Humors, Sores, and Dandruff, destroys Dead Skin and Flesh, heals Ulcers, Sores, and Discharging Wounds, restores the Hair, and beautifies the Skin.

**Cuticura Soap,** an exquisite Skin Beautifier and Toilet Requisite, prepared from CUTICURA, is indispensable in treating Skin Diseases, Baby Humors, Skin Blemishes, Prickly Heat, Rashes, Sunburn, and Rough, Chapped, or Greasy Skin.

**Cuticura Remedies** are the only real Blood Purifiers and Skin Beautifiers free from mercury, arsenic, lead, zinc, or any other mineral or vegetable poison whatsoever. Guaranteed absolutely pure by the Analytical Chemists of the State of Massachusetts.

**For Sale** by all Chemists in India. Price, CUTICURA, 50cts.; large boxes, $1.00. CUTICURA SOAP, 25 cts. CUTICURA RESOLVENT, $1.00.

Wholesale Agents: Treacher & Co., Bombay; Smith, Stanistreet, & Co., Calcutta.

PREPARED BY THE
Potter Drug & Chemical Co., Boston, U. S. A.

## DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is the only Patent Medicine of the kind or name awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-4; and the only trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Act, 38 and 39 Vic. 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Marks, London.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

For TWENTY-FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the system dependent upon the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

It Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and Loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces
From whatever Cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

Whilst Pleasant to the Taste and Agreeable to the Stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the First Day of its administration by a remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The Bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair acquires strength showing the importance of its action the Organs of Nutrition.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Actually creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element Phosphorous, "*the very Core and Centre of the Brain itself*;" and kindles afresh the Fire of Life from the Sole of the Foot to the Crown of the Head.

The unequalled Curative Properties of this Preparation has spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World as the only medicine of real efficacy for Renovating Broken-down Constitutions. Restoring the fullest and most Vigorous Conditions of Robust Health and Manhood under every circumstance, and at very age, by nourishing, fortifying, and developing all the powers of every necessary part of the human organization, thus ensuring a sound and permanent restoration of the impaired organs wherever a deficiency of natural vigour has for years existed, so that all the duties of life may be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE.

Thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the verdict universal that in the world of scientific research no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such exalted praise and distinguished recognition.

The very remarkable cures effected by DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has induced numbers of Physicians to prescribe and use it in their own families, and in several of the London Hospitals.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

Full Printed Directions for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases are enclosed with each Bottle.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

LABORATORY.

HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N. W.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies, made out of com cheap, useless Drugs by Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before you purchase, and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious imitations.

AGENTS—TREACHER & CO.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE

## INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE

FOR JUNE 1887.

CONTAINING ALL THE

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES

OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS,

WITH

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATIONS,
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES,
BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES
AND THE
ROUTES BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF NORTHERN CENTRAL, SOUTHERN, AND WESTERN INDIA.
WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES,

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION RS. 5.

*Postage Free.*

Corrected up to the last day of going to press, and published on the 1st of every month at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

☞ The GUIDE for June has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, form a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager, "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

## NEAVE'S FOOD FOR INFANTS

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST FARINACEOUS FOOD
GROWING CHILDREN
FIRST ESTABLISHED 1825
INVALIDS & THE AGED

CHILDHOOD PROMOTES ROBUST HEALTH. NEAVE'S FARINACEOUS INVALIDS' AND INFANTS' FOOD. MANNOCK.

LANCET—"Carefully prepared and highly nutritious."

BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL—"Well adapted for Children, Aged People, and Invalids."

IN ONE-POUND CANISTERS,
ONE SHILLING EACH.
SOLD EVERYWHERE
WHOLESALE OF THE MANUFACTURER.

TRADE MARK.

J. R. NEAVE & CO., FORDINGBRIDGE, ENGLAND.

## TO ROLLER MILLERS.

GRADE YOUR WHEAT

INTO TWO, THREE, OR MORE REGULAR AND DISTINCT SIZES, BY USING

## Penney's Patent Wheat Graders,

WITH ADJUSTABLE MESHES,

And thus ensure your Wheat being Evenly Cracked & Reduced.

30,000 Already Sold.

FIFTY Prizes Awarded

THEY ARE INDISPENSABLE IN ALL
GRADUAL REDUCTION PLANTS
IN THE MANUFACTURE OF THE
HIGHEST GRADES of FLOUR.

They are in extensive use in all the Largest Mills in England and on the Continent.

CAPACITIES—40, 60, 80, 120 to 350 Bushels per Hour.

CABLE ADDRESS—"SCREENS, LINCOLN."

PENNEY & Co., Lincoln, ENGLAND.

## W. G. BAGNALL,

MANUFACTURER
OF
LIGHT RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS,
FOR TOWNS, ESTATES,
PLANTATIONS,
BRANCH LINES,
PRIVATE PASSENGER LINES FOR NATIVE PRINCES.

As a guarantee of quality, it may be mentioned that W. G. BAGNALL manufactures and supplies these to H.M. Government for use in India, the Soudan, the Suakim-Berber Railway, and in all parts of the world.

Being the ACTUAL MANUFACTURER, lowest prices and reliable and suitable work are ensured.

Mr. W. G. BAGNALL will be glad to enter into correspondence and send full particulars to gentlemen requiring these, or to Merchants and others able to influence business.

W. G. BAGNALL,
CASTLE ENGINE WORKS, STAFFORD, ENGLAND.

## NOTICES.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.

Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.

Copies Can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system be comes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend our *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*."—*Medical Review.*
"Theonly preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. Morris.
The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURE me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society) 270 Regent St., London.

Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label bear the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co. SOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in

DR. DE ROOS'
CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—theresult of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies, should provide themselves with this important article of health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion, renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle, The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints. Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an Infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, marvellous. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s., 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORL

DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

Which speedily, and almost magically, remove pain and disease of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend; they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, the sensations of fullness at the pit of the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unexampled efficacy. They act mildly on the bowels without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, clear the skin, remove shallowness and pimples, purify the blood, brace the nerves, and marvellously invigorate the whole system. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s. per box.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS' world-famed medicines may be obtained of Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona; COOPER, MADON & Co., (Limited), Bombay and Poona; B PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay & Poona; H. A. GREVES & Co., Bombay; HARRIS & Co., Madras; WARE & Co., Madras; WEST, Brigade Road, Bangalore; LYALL, Allahabad; B. G. MATHOOR, Medical Agency, Papulmundee, Agra; DOOLY SINGH and LALL SINGH, Delhi and Ajmere; BATHGATE & Co., Calcutta; SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta; PEARCE, ALLEN & Co. Lucknow; HALL, Homeopathic & Co., Umballa; MAITLAND & Co., and HUDSON & Co., Colombo; and all the principal Merchants in India.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The public are respectfully informed that DR. DE ROOS' Pills are not sold in loose quantities, but only in packages, at the aforementioned prices. Intending purchasers are specially cautioned not to be deluded into buying so-called "Guttæ Vitæ" or "Renal Pills," but in every case specially to ask for (and accept no other but) DR. DE ROOS' "GUTTÆ VITÆ" or DR. DE ROOS' "RENAL PILLS."

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN.—Debilitated and nervous sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by DR. DE ROOS, on secret abuses, nervous debility, depression of spirit and confirmed melancholy too frequently traceable to certain pernicious habits acquired in early life. Price one Rupee of any of the Agents for DR. DE ROOS' Medicines

H. BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

OPEN TO RESIDENTS OF BOMBAY AND ALL PARTS OF INDIA.

CHIEF OFFICE—24, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
LONDON OFFICE—22A, Paternoster Square, London, E.C.

BRANCH OFFICES.

Hussolee Road, Dadur. | East Street, Poona.
Chudderghat, Hyderabad (Deccan). | Manaklal Street, Karrachee.
Lucknow. | Ahmedabad.

THE LIBRARIAN can post the *Bombay Gazette*, the *Pioneer* (Allahabad), the *Englishman* (Calcutta), the *Civil and Military Gazette* (Lahore) to any address in India on the following terms :—

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

| Per year. | | Per year. |
|---|---|---|
| By Morning Post ... Rs. 52 | By Evening Post ... Rs. 30 | |
| By Noon Post ... „ 36 | By Second day's Post... „ 24 | |

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE "PIONEER" (ALLAHABAD.)

| Per year. | | Per year. |
|---|---|---|
| By Morning Post ... Rs. 48 | By Evening Post ... Rs. 30 | |
| By Noon Post ... „ 36 | By Second day's Post. „ 24 | |

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE "ENGLISHMAN" (CALCUTTA).

| Per year. | | Per year. |
|---|---|---|
| By Morning Post ... Rs. 48 | By Evening Post... Rs. 36 | |
| By Noon Post ... „ 36 | By Second day's Post.. „ 24 | |

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE" (LAHORE.)

| Per year. | | Per year. |
|---|---|---|
| By Morning Post ... Rs. 48 | By Evening Post ... Rs. 30 | |
| By Noon Post ... „ 36 | By Second day's Post. „ 24 | |

N.B.—The Papers will be posted from Bombay, Allahabad, Calcutta, and Lahore respectively at above rates payable in advance.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

# MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED,

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS.

OUR MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT is under SKILLED EUROPEAN WORKMEN, and any pattern not in stock will be made to order AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED.

GOLD BRACELET,
In a variety of newest designs,
Rs 95, 100, 120, 130 to 250.

GOLD BANGLE,
In more than 50 different patterns.
At Rs. 80, 100, 120 to 150.

At Rs. 45, 50, 60, 80 to 100.

NECKLETS,
Numbers of most effective designs.
Rs. 40, 45, 50, 55 to Rs. 300.

and the price varies according to weight and size.

Rs. 25 to Rs. 50
Rs. 27 to Rs. 58
Rs. 25 to Rs. 50
Rs. 20 to Rs. 40
Rs. 22 to Rs. 30
Rs. 20 to Rs. 25

All these patterns are manufactured of 18-ct. Gold only.

Solid 18-ct. Gold Albert, heavy Rs. 240 CASH, and hundreds of other designs from Rs. 100.

BOMBAY AND POONA.



VAUGHAN-JONES'

EXTRA **"C.I.G"** OLD

(Registered Trade Mark)

**HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY**

Special Blend of the Finest Campbeltown, Islay, and Blended Glenlivets.

★ .. ★★ .. ★★★

C. DAY & CO., SOLE AGENTS, LONDON;
ALSO FOR THE FAMOUS
"JOHN JAMESON" BOTTLED WHISKEY.

Retail of the Great Eastern Hotel Company, Calcutta, and all dealers throughout India.



KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY

Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1878.

"THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES."
PURE, MILD and MELLOW.
DELICIOUS, and VERY WHOLESOME.

The Prize Medal, Dublin Exhibition, 1865.

20, GREAT TICHFIELD STREET, LONDON, W.



# HENRY'S GREAT INDIAN REMEDIES.

GOLD MEDAL VIENNA 1886. **THILUM.**
GOLD MEDAL VIENNA 1886. **HIPPACEA.**

TRADE MARKS
- "THILUM," for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Wounds, Bronchitis, Scorpion Stings, Mosquito bites.
- "OMUM CARPOOR," for Indigestion, Cholera, Colic, Flatulence, Dysmenorrhœa.
- "JVARA-HARI," for Fevers, particularly Malarious kinds, and as a Tonic.
- "HIPPACEA," the Stable Requisite, for broken Knees, Cracked Heels, Sprung Tendons, Mange, &c.

"HENRY'S THILUM" has been used in my own family, and its use recommended by me to others. As an emollient, anodyne, and detergent application, it is one of surpassing virtue. In Rheumatic affections, its efficacy, when well rubbed in, cannot be questioned. While its fragrance effectually meets one of the greatest objections to unguents in general.

Barmore, Bridge of Allan, 23rd June, 1881. W. J. VANSOMEREN, M.D., Surgeon-General (Madras Retired).

I have found "Thilum" give *certain relief* in some forms of Neuralgia and I have used it with success in Sprains and Bruises, in fact in every case in which I have tried it, the relief from pain has been remarkable.

Rothern House, Brownswood Park N., 14th March, 1887. H. WARNEFORD THOMPSON, L.R.C.P.E., L.R.C.S.E.

The subjoined notice from the pen of Dr. ANDREW WILSON, F.R.S.E., appeared in *Health* on 29th January 1886.

"Mr. F. H. BOWDEN, of 43, King William-Street, London-Bridge, E.C. and 29, Lansdowne-road "Croydon, Surrey, has forwarded to us samples of a series of Indian remedies which he is desirous of "introducing fully to the British public, and which have already attained a marked measure of success "wherever they have been used. Well-known in India, and in no sense quack or secret remedies, we "regard the preparations under notice as destined to receive worthily a large amount of patronage for the "cure of simple ailments in this and other European countries. The first of these preparations is known as

"'COMP. ESS. OF OMUM AND CAMPHOR,'" now registered under the trade mark name of 'OMUM "CARPOOR.' It contains compound calculated to be of high service as antispasmodics and anodynes, "and as such is of use in cholera, diarrhœa, dysentery, and cramps and spasms of all kinds. In many "of the ailments, nervous and otherwise, peculiar to women, this remedy has been used with great suc- "cess. Equally effective where used as an outward application, is

"'HENRY'S THILUM.'—This preparation contains neither opium, mercury, nor aconite, and is "consequently free from all objections on the score of noxious or unsafe ingredients. In its effects "'Thilum' is sedative and astringent, while it has important qualities, rendering it invaluable for the "treatment of bruises and hurts. For Neuralgia, Rheumatism, and other pains, 'Thilum' should be "rubbed into the skin: and for toothache, a little should be rubbed on the gum, or placed on lint in the "hollow of a tooth which may be decayed. In chilblains we have personally tested the value of "'Thilum.' For cyclists and tourists at large, this ointment is very serviceable, and a pot of it should "always be carried in the cyclist's bag for instant application to bruises. As an application to piles, "'Thilum' is really invaluable; while used as an embrocation to the chest in bronchitis, it relieves the "pain and tension.

"'JVARA-HARI,' or 'Fever destroyer,' is an Indian Fever remedy, which, in feverish states, acts with service.

"A Veterinary expert to whom we have submitted a specimen of—

"'HIPPACEA,' OR 'STABLE REQUISITE,' reports that this latter preparation is an admirable "remedy in many affections of horses, cattle, sheep, and dogs. For mange in dogs it is an invaluable "application and does not cause any subsequent smarting. For broken knees 'Hippacea' is also a most "excellent application, while for sore shoulders and cracked heels it is reported as forming an effectual "remedy. In veterinary practice 'Hippacea' should be widely used. It certainly appears to act effec- "tually in promoting the healing of wounds and sores in our domestic animals."

*The Court Circular* of the 15th May 1886 says:—"In the Madras Court of the Colonial and Indian "Exhibition at South Kensington, there are, of course, many extremely beautiful exhibits, especially the "old native jewellery from Madura; but the particular exhibit to which we wish to draw attention this "week is one of exceptional utility rather than beauty, and the only one of the kind to be found in the "building. For fear that any one should imagine that the remedies to which we are about to refer are "so-called patent medicines, we may at once state they are not. As Dr. WILSON has stated, "they are "well known in India, and are in no sense quack or secret remedies." Briefly Henry's Indian remedies "have been proved to be so marvellous in their effects that we are fearful, if we enumerate the many "complaints for which they will be found to be efficacious, our encomiums may sound too strong. "'Thilum,' the best known of the several remedies, is an external application, and it may be said to be a "specific, and a fragrant one too, for all remedies where there is inflamation, and there is proof positive "in the shape of well-known medical and other written testimony (which we have seen), that it cures "Neuralgia, Sciatica, Nervous Headache, Headracks, Brow-Aches, Cramps, Burns, pains in the Joints "and Back, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Gout, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds and Chilblains, besides other "maladies far too numerous to detail. For its virtue in the first and last named complaints (Neuralgia "and Chilblains) we can personally vouch. As recently as Wednesday last we recommended it for a bad "case of neuralgia, requesting that the result might be made known to us as soon as possible. On the "evening of the day in question we received the following communication: "I find it has already "sensibly assuaged the pain." We know of one lady, very high up in the social scale, who has found "'Thilum' such a specific for rheumatism, and "Hippacea" so beneficial for injured horses, that she has "bought several dozen boxes for distribution, feeling it a duty to recommend these really wonderful "remedies for the relief she herself has received. With regard to "Hippacea," so serviceable for wounds, "to human beings as well as animals, the majority of the cycling world is loud in its praises; and the "number of testimonials from ladies gratefully acknowledging the benefits derived from "Omum Car- "poor," which is essentially a female remedy, but which is invaluable for Indigestion is simply over- "whelming. Although the chief depôt for these invaluable prescriptions is Madras, a branch establish- "ment has now been opened in London by Mr. F. H. Bowden at 43, King William Street, E. C."

To be had of the Manufacturer and Proprietor,

F. H. BOWDEN,
15 Armenian Street, Madras, and
43, King William Street, London, E.C.

And of respectable Chemists, and general dealers everywhere.

None genuine that does not bear the *fac simile* signature

*Henry's pamphlet sent post free on application*

F. Henry

## OFFICE CLOCKS.

WE strongly recommend the CLOCKS described below (specially manufactured to our own design and order) as most durable and excellent time-keepers, and eminently adapted for Office and Railway platform use in India.

(1).—Timepice only, pendulum work, 12-inch dial, bold figures and hands, going 15 days. Cases of polished, dark hard wood. Particular care has been bestowed to the construction of the case to protect the works against dust and damp..... Rs. 45

(2).—The same as above, striking hours and half hours on a good gong ..... Rs. 60

GUARANTEE FIVE YEARS.

**FAVRE-LEUBA & Co.,**
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SECUNDERABAD.



# LINOGRAPH!

THE LATEST NOVELTY IN THE ART OF ENLARGENING PHOTOS.

By this process a photo, HOWEVER SMALL, can be reproduced on CANVAS in OIL-PAINT, in any size or proportion, the likeness, colouring, and every minute detail of the original photo being faithfully preserved in the copy.

THESE PICTURES will be supplied, set in FRAMES made in Europe, of such material as will stand the Indian climate, plain, elaborately carved, or gilt, and while thus serving as SPLENDID ORNAMENTS in Drawing Rooms will, at the same time, be WORTHY MEMORIALS of those we have LOVED or REVERED.

Although it is a work on which artists of the highest order are employed, the prices are so moderate as to bring this latest invention within the reach of all not ABSOLUTELY poor.

The UTMOST SATISFACTION guaranteed!

Let no one lose this opportunity.

PRICE, INCLUDING ELEGANT FRAME:
Life Size Bust, Rs. 125. To the Knee, Rs. 250.
Full Size, Rs. 400 to Rs. 600.
SAMPLES TO BE SEEN AT
MRS. NEUMAN'S BABY LINEN WAREHOUSE,
No. 35, Medows Street, Bombay,
Opposite MESSRS. VUCCINO & Co., Photographers.



# GLOBE STOPPERED BOTTLES,

**At Greatly Reduced Prices.**

**Manufactured by DAN RYLANDS (late Codd & Rylands), the celebrated maker of Codd's Globe Stoppered Bottles in special strength of Glass, for which the name of "Rylands," and "No. 4," are world-renowned.**

**RYLANDS' Valve Bottle, Acme Bottle, and Codd's Bottle ARE BEST IN THE WORLD.**

**Reduced Prices.**

| To hold | Valve Bott. | Acme Bott. | Codd's Bott. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5 oz. | 22/ | 16/6 | 16/ |
| 7 ,, | 23/ | 17/6 | 17/ |
| 10 ,, | 24/ | 18/6 | 18/ |
| 12 ,, | 25/ | 19/6 | 19/ |
| 14 ,, | 25/ | 19/6 | 19/ |
| 16 ,, | 26/ | 20/6 | 20/ |

Per gross, net Cash, f.o.b. Cases extra.

**Wire-bound Boxes.**

RYLANDS' Patent Wire-bound Boxes are far superior to hoop-ironed boxes, which catch and drag against everything they come in contact with. In the Wire-bound Boxes the wire lays in a groove, and is protected from heat and rust. The Wire-bound Boxes are the strongest, lightest, and neatest in the Trade.

*Catalogues Free.*

SOLE MAKER:
DAN RYLANDS (late Codd & Rylands), BARNSLEY, England.



TILES & MOSAICS of all description for ENTRANCE HALLS, VERANDAHS Ornamental & Glazed Tiles for covering Walls, Baths, &c. &c.

THE CAMPBELL TRADE MARK TILE Co.

SPECIAL DESIGNS and Catalogues free on Application

MANUFACTORY STOKE ON TRENT, ENGLAND.

DUBLIN 1872 | VIENNA 1873 | 206 C.t PORTLAND S.t LONDON | PARIS 1878 | MELBOURNE 1880



# DONALD & Co.,
# ENGINEERS & IRON-FOUNDERS,

*MANUFACTURERS OF*

**BUILDERS' AND CONTRACTORS' IRON WORK**

of every Description,

CASTINGS UP TO 80 TONS.

Forgings, Bridge and Boiler-Work, Iron Roofing, Fire-Proof Buildings, &c.

The following are always available from Stock:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Portable Engines. | Centrifugal Pumps. |
| Horizontal Fixed Engines. | Contractors' Pumps. |
| Mortar Mills for Bullock and Steam Power. | Fire Engines. |
| | Portland Cement. |

Machine Shop Tools and Fittings.

CORRUGATED SHEETS, BARS, PLATES, ANGLE & TEE IRON.

*WROUGHT AND CAST IRON PIPES AND FITTINGS, etc., etc.*

ROLLED BEAMS and Patent FLOOR PLATES imported to order

*SOLE AGENTS FOR*

ALLEN & Co.'s CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS | W. H. LINDSAY and Co.'s FLOORING PLATES

Designs and Estimates furnished for any description of Machinery Iron Structures, etc., on receipt of full particulars.

Ripon Iron Works, Frere Road, } BOMBAY.



# DR. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
## LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years Medical Experience to be

*The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

**Sir G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,**
*Physician to the Westminster Hospital.*
"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

**Dr. SINCLAIR COGHILL,**
*Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.*
"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken daily, and with marked benefit."

**JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S**
*Late Staff Surgeon Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution.*
"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

**Dr. R. C. CROFT,**
*Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."*
"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
SOLE CONSIGNEES,
**ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., 210, High Holborn, London.**



# HAMILTON & CO.
GOVERNMENT JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY.

ENTRY OR CURRY DISHES.

In best Electro-Silver Plate, substantial and well wearing quality. These Dishes are usually supplied with the Warmers either in *pairs* or in *sets of four*. They can be had, if desired, without the Warmers. The handle is removeable, and the Cover, reversed, forms another Dish.

THE PLAIN PATTERN.

THE PLAIN BEADED PATTERN.

The above patterns are in general favour, from their neatness and the facility with which they are cleaned.

Dishes and Covers, each.
12-Inch size, Rs. 40-8 Cash.
Warmer for ditto, Rs. 50 each.
11-inch size with Warmer, Rs. 80 Cash.

SMALL CORNER DISHES.

For Chops, Beef-steaks, Fish Dish, with Drainer and Warmer.
Cash Price, Rs. 66 each.

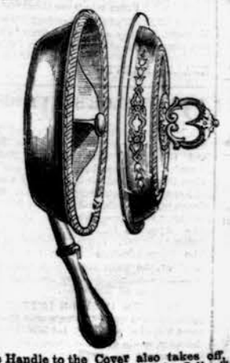
THE "CARLTON" DISH.

Best quality, of Electro-Silver Plate. This Dish can be used as a Soup Tureen, Chop Dish with Warmer, Fish Dish with Drainer and Warmer. The Cover opens and shuts with touch.

WITH PLAIN REVOLVING COVER, Rs. 93, Cash.
WITH ENGRAVED REVOLING COVER, Rs. 108, Cash.

ELECTRO-PLATED VEGETABLE DISH.

With removeable Ivory Handle and loose Tripod Division. Excellent for serving three sorts of Vegetables atonce.



The Handle to the Cover also takes off, so that the latter (inverted) can be used for Jelly, Trifle, &c Rs. 100, Cash.

HAMILTON & CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
June 7th, 1887.



BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE.
ORDINARY GRAVITY.
Trade ▲ Mark
Red Triangle.
This world renowned Ale, the fine flavour and other excellent qualities of which are unequalled, is so well known and highly appreciated, that no further commendation of it is necessary.

BASS & CO.'S LIGHT BITTER ALE.
Trade ◆ Mark
Green Diamond.
In view of the growing demand for the lightest descriptions of Ale, MESSRS. BASS & CO. HAVE SPECIALLY BREWED THE ABOVE, which is confidently recommended as being lighter than any German Beer, while it possesses the fine flavour and hop aroma of their ▲ Pale Ale, being like it brewed from the finest malt and hops only. The label used for this Ale is the same as BASS & Co.'s well known Pale Ale label, except that the GREEN DIAMOND is substituted for the RED TRIANGLE and the words LIGHT BITTER ALE for PALE ALE.

BASS & CO.'S DOUBLE STOUT.
Trade ◆ Mark
Chocolate Diamond.
This excellent Stout is rapidly growing in favour, and the sales of it are increasing year by year.
The above can be obtained in bottles from all Merchants and Dealers, and in Hogsheads and Kilderkins from

MESSRS. LYON & Co.,
Bombay.



# PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER

IS A PURELY VEGETABLE REMEDY
For INTERNAL and EXTERNAL Use.

**PAIN KILLER** has never failed when used according to printed directions, each bottle, and is *very safe* even to the most inexperienced hands.

**PAIN KILLER** is a sure cure for Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds, Chills, Influenza, Dysentery, Cramps, Cholera, and all Bowel Complaints.

**PAIN KILLER** IS THE BEST remedy with Headaches, Pain in the Back or Side, Rheumatism, and Neuralgia.

**PAIN KILLER** LINIMENT MAGIC Influenza speedy and permanent relief in all cases of Sprains, Bruises, Strains, Sores, Burns or Scalds.

**PAIN KILLER** Friend of the Mechanic, Farmer, Planter, Sailor, and in fact all persons requiring a reliable remedy at hand, and *safe* to use Internally or externally with certainty of relief.

No family can afford to be without this invaluable remedy in the house. No person knows it within the reach of the child it is equally fatal when taken in doses of a few drops.

Sold by all druggists.

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Providence, R. I. Proprietors.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY:
**ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,**
No. 9, Peer Market near Jumma Musjid.



JOHNSON & COMP.Y'S CANTERBURY PALE ALE

MEDAL LONDON 1872

DIPLOMA HANOVER 1878

CANTERBURY PALE ALE

BREWED SPECIALLY FOR INDIA

BOTTLED AT THE BREWERY

TREACHER & COMPY SOLE AGENTS BOMBAY & POONA



*FOR SALE.*

I—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.

BY

W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at this Office and at the Bookseller.


Printed and Published by the Proprietor GHATTAN GRAHY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS.—London: GEORGE STREET & Co. 30 Cornhill, E. C.—Paris: MESSRS. LAUSSANNE & Co. 10 Rue Richelieu, Rue de Rivoli.—Calcutta: MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK & Co.